

Artificial Intelligence Artificial Neural Network

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Artificial Neural Networks

- ✓ Computing systems inspired by biological neural networks
- ✓ Consists of several processing elements that receive inputs and deliver outputs
- ✓ "Learn" to perform tasks by considering examples
- ✓ Be able to model nonlinear processes

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✓ Applications:

- ❖ Natural Language Processing

- Text classification
- Language generation
- Document summarization
- Machine translation
- Speech recognition
- Character recognition
- Spell checking

- ✓ Applications:
- ❖ System identification and control
 - Vehicle control
 - Process control
 - Auto-piloting
 - Autonomous driving cars
 - Robot navigation
 - Component fault detection and simulation
 - Chip failure analysis
 - Trajectory prediction
 - Petroleum exploration

- ✓ Applications:
 - ❖ Time series forecasting and prediction
 - Weather forecasting
 - Stock market prediction
 - Cost models
 - ❖ Medical
 - Cancers detection
 - Medical image analysis
 - EEGs
 - Drug design



Applications:



Image/video/audio analysis

- Image recognition
- Image compression
- Radar and sonar image classification
- Signature verification

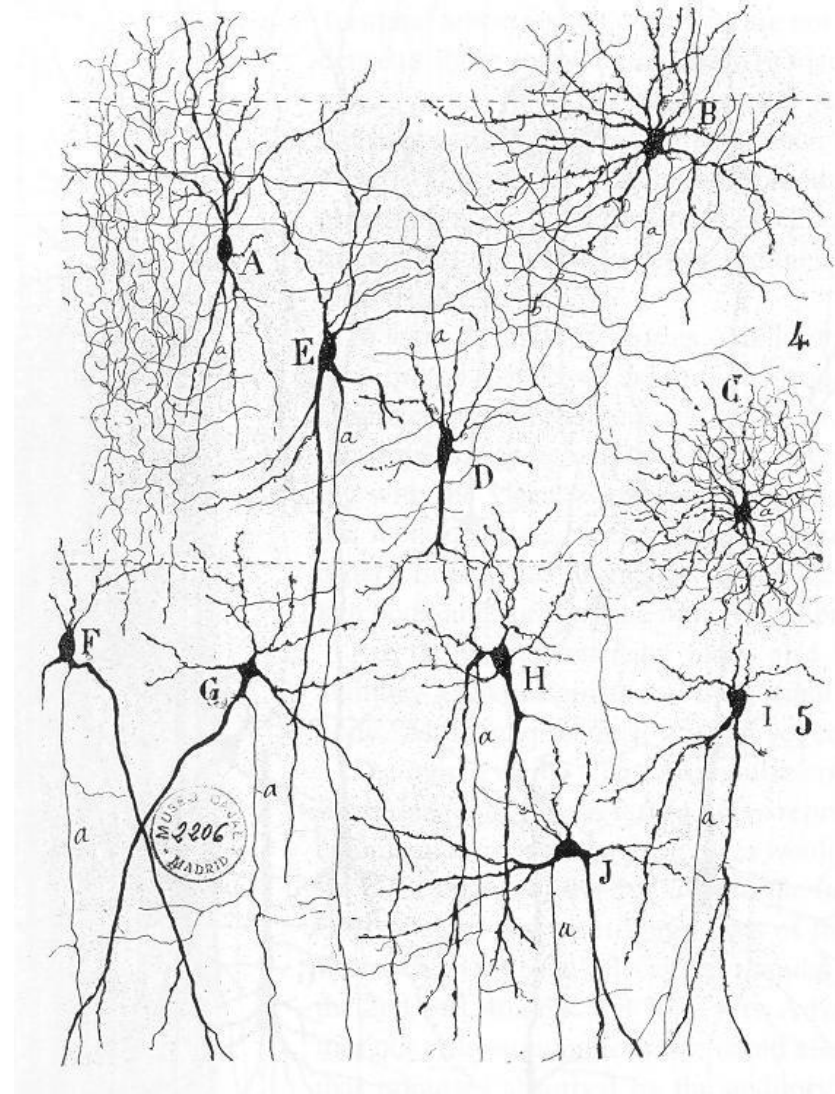
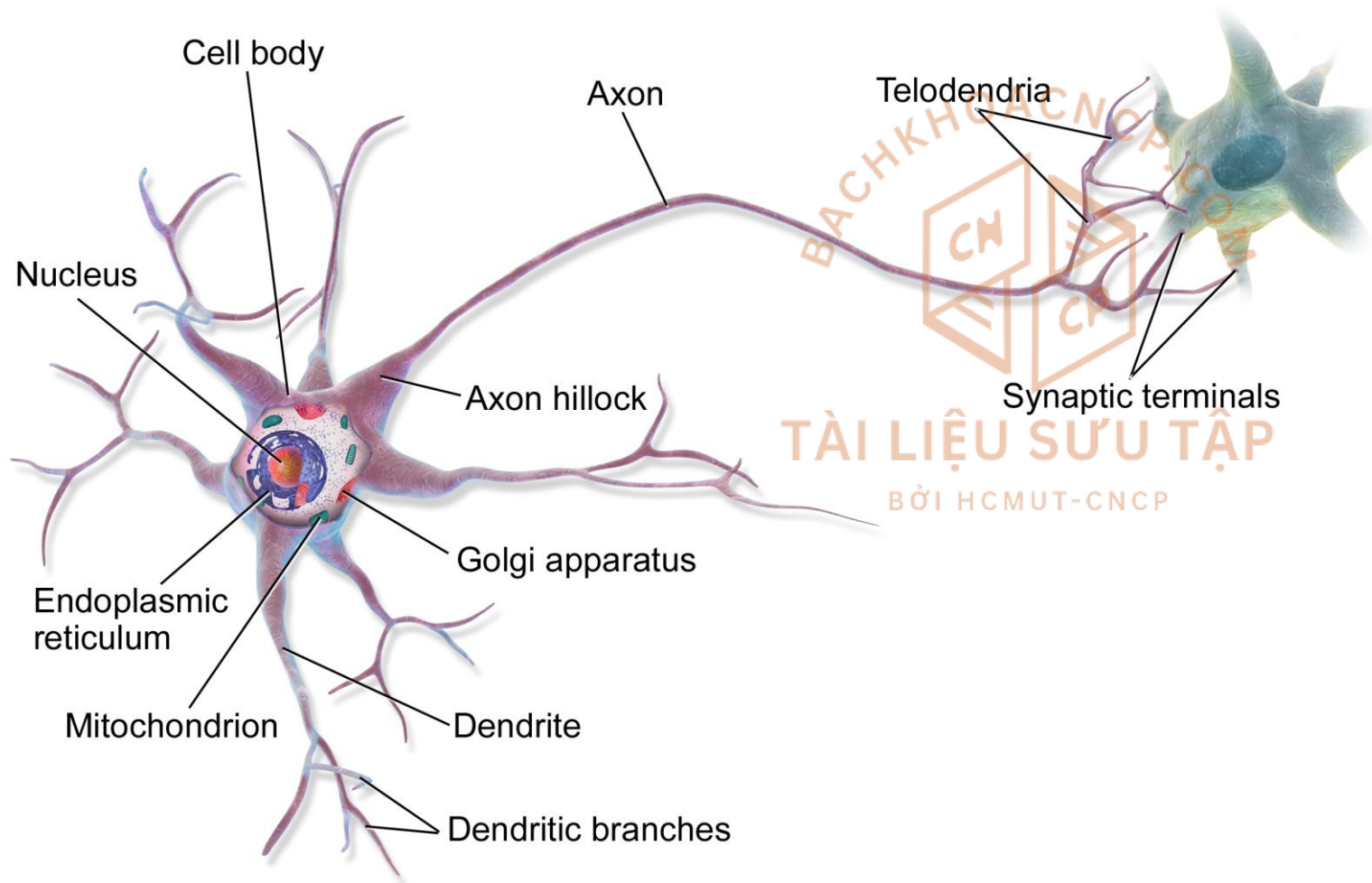
BACH KHOA CNCP.COM



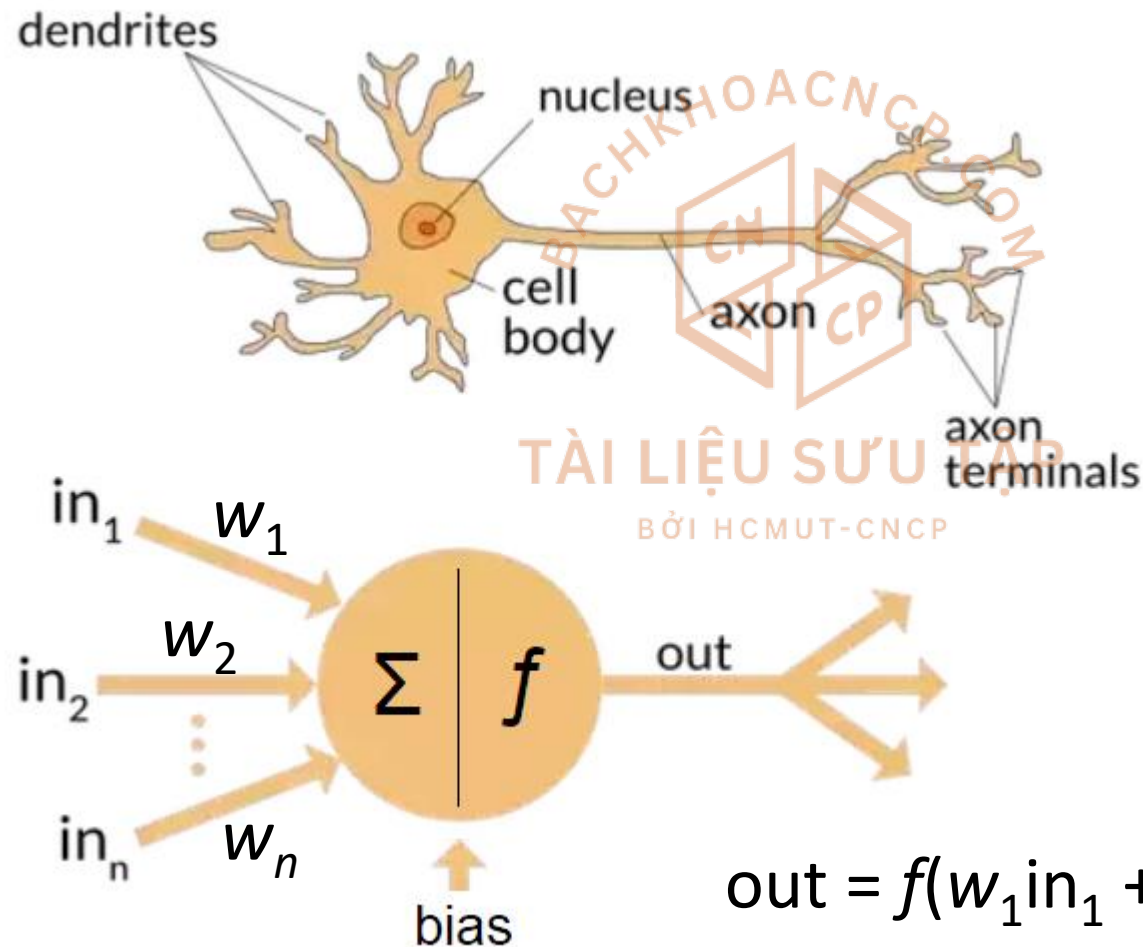
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- ✓ Applications:
 - ❖ Education:
 - Adaptive learning software
 - Student performance modeling
 - Personality profiling
 - ❖ Business analytics
 - Customer behavior modeling
 - Customer segmentation
 - Market research
 - ❖ Banking
 - Credit and loan application evaluation
 - Fraud and risk evaluation

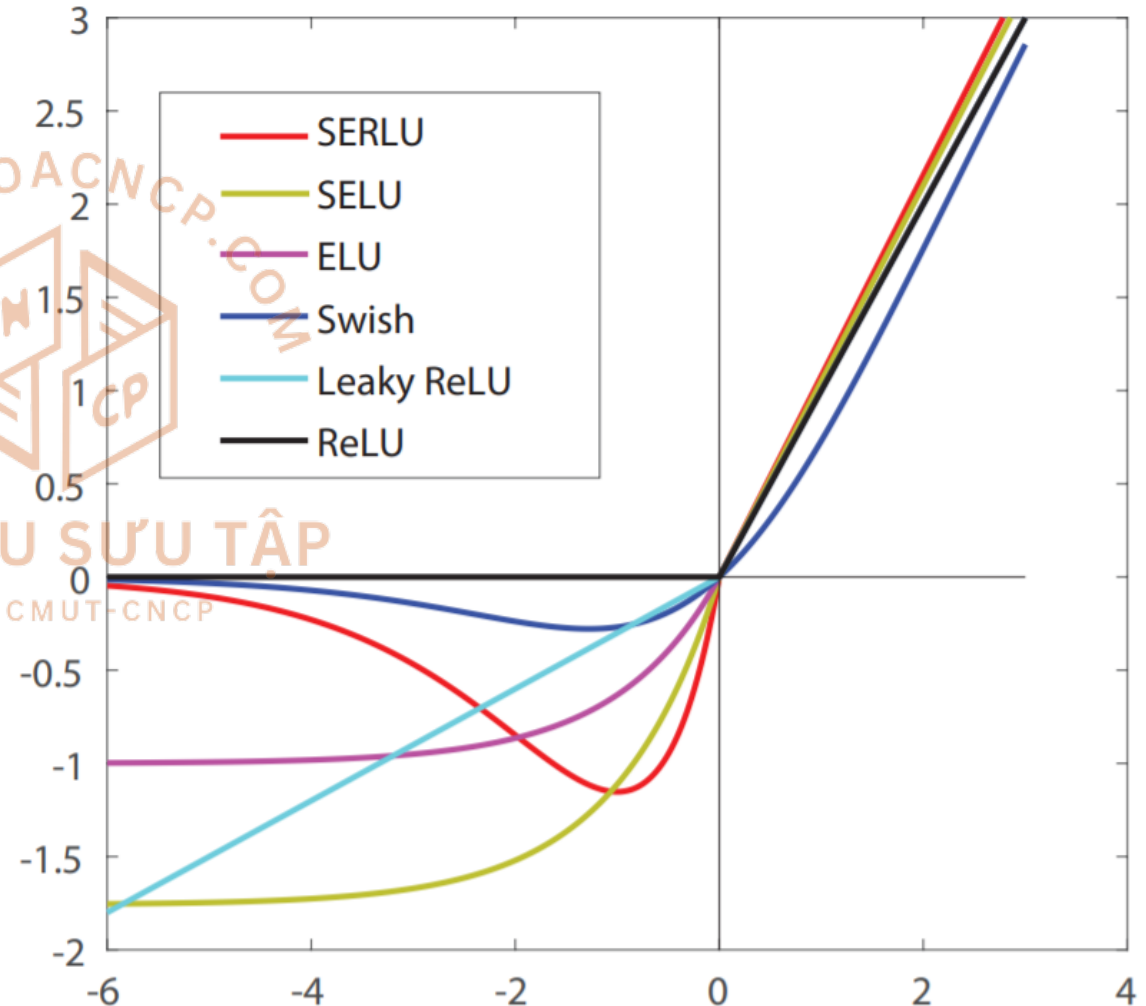
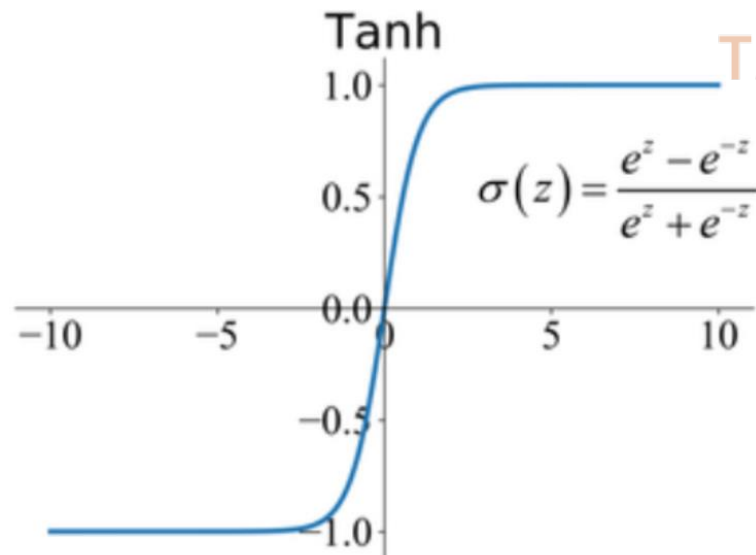
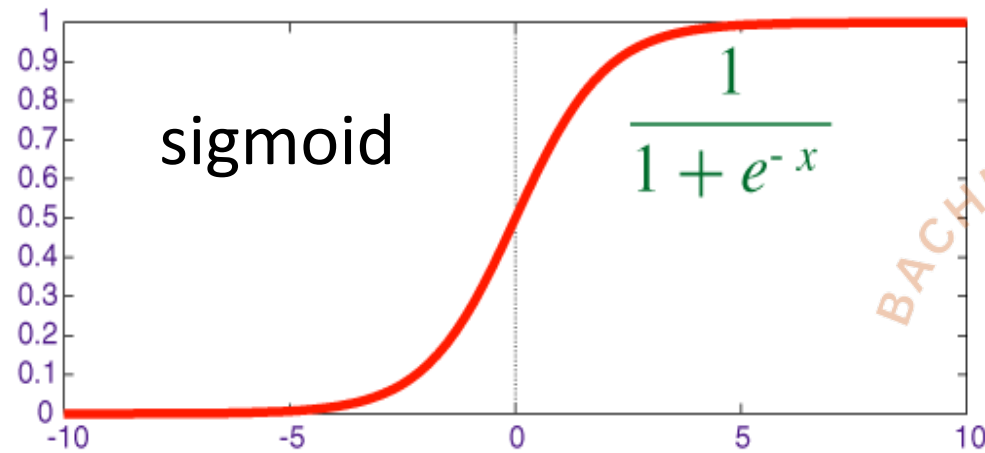
✓ Biological neural network

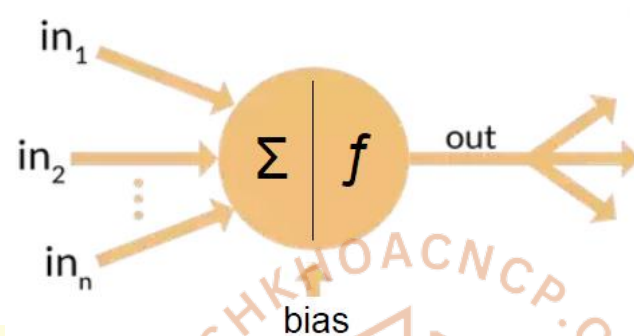


✓ Artificial neural network

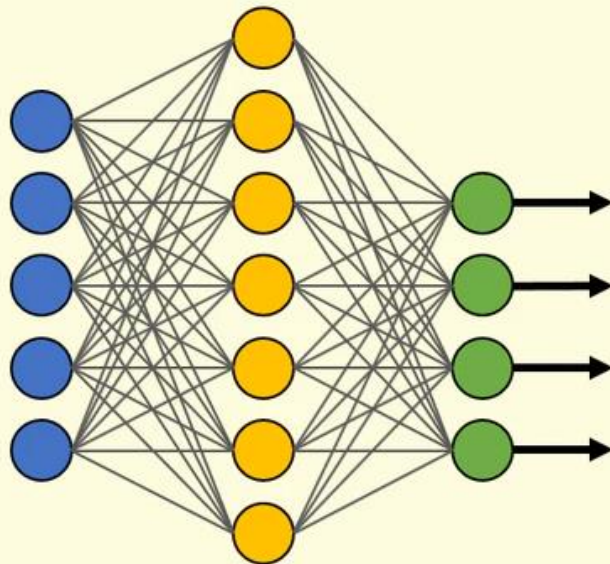


✓ Activation function

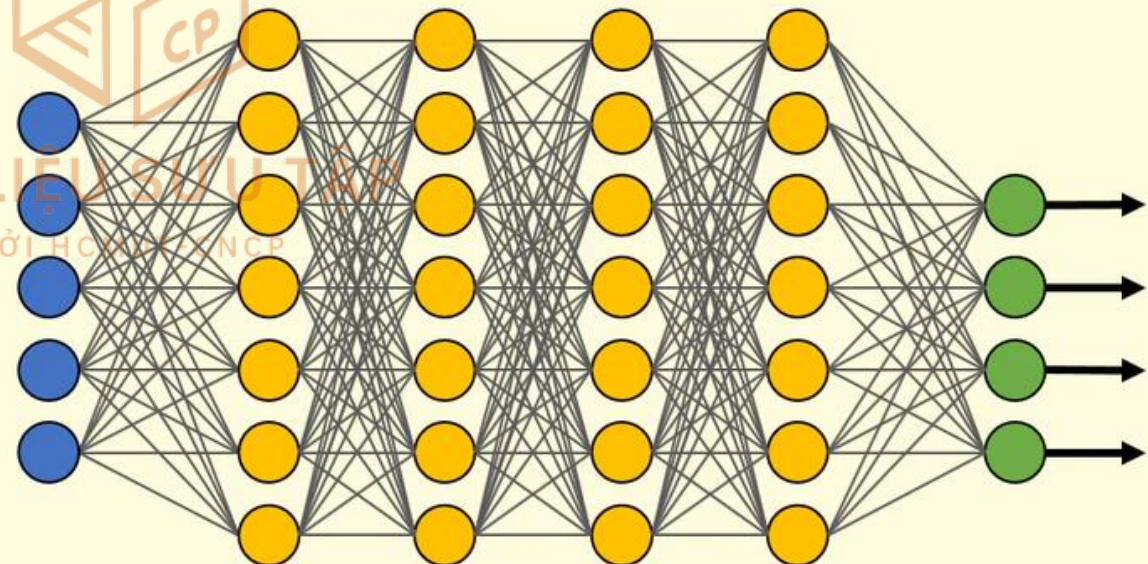




Simple Neural Network




Deep Learning Neural Network

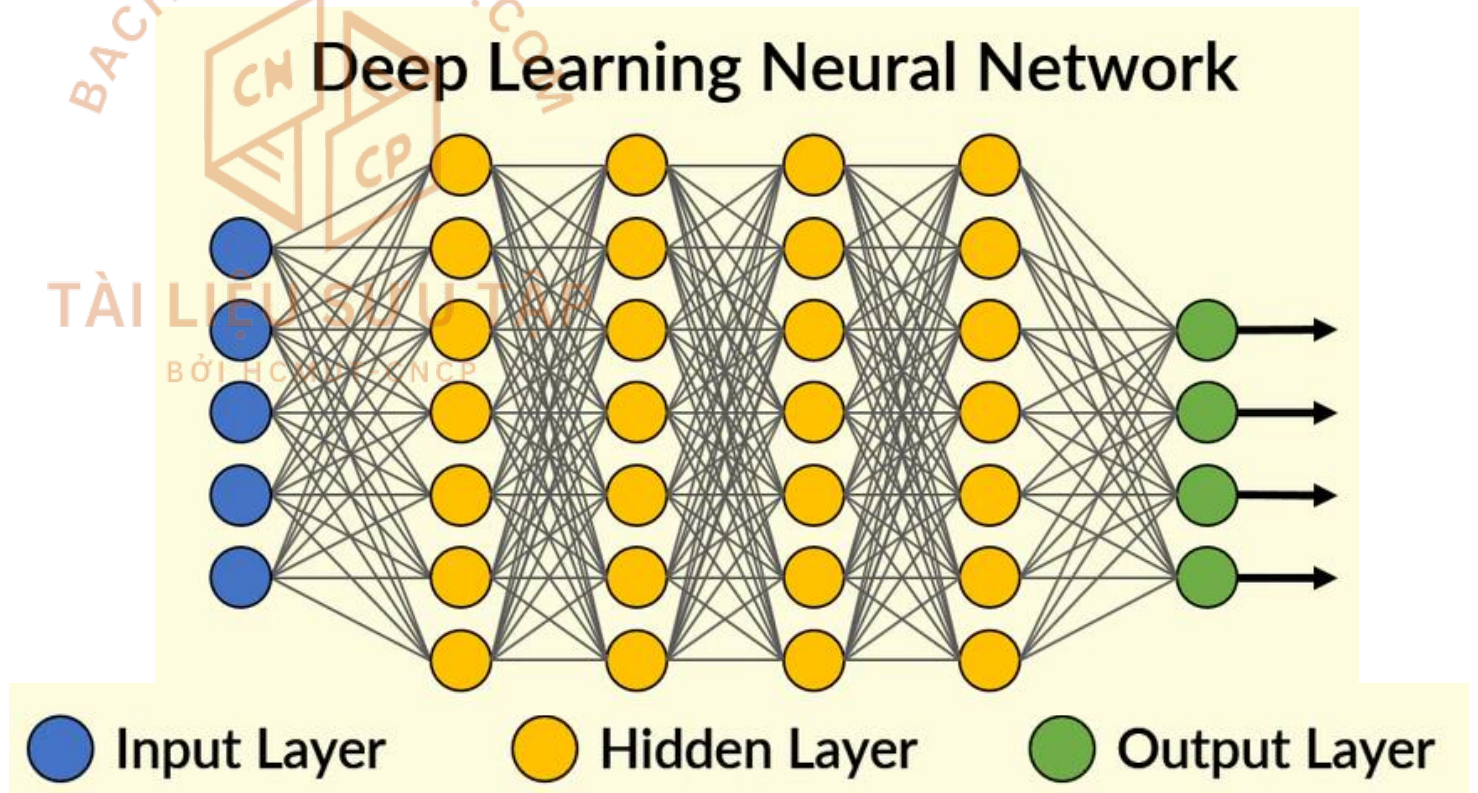


 Input Layer

 Hidden Layer

 Output Layer

- ✓ Example: self-driving car
 - ❖ Input (raw data/features)
 - ❖ Output (steering angle, throttle, brake)
 - ❖ Hidden layers



- ✓ Why nonlinear activation function?
- ✓ Why bias?



✓ Useful links

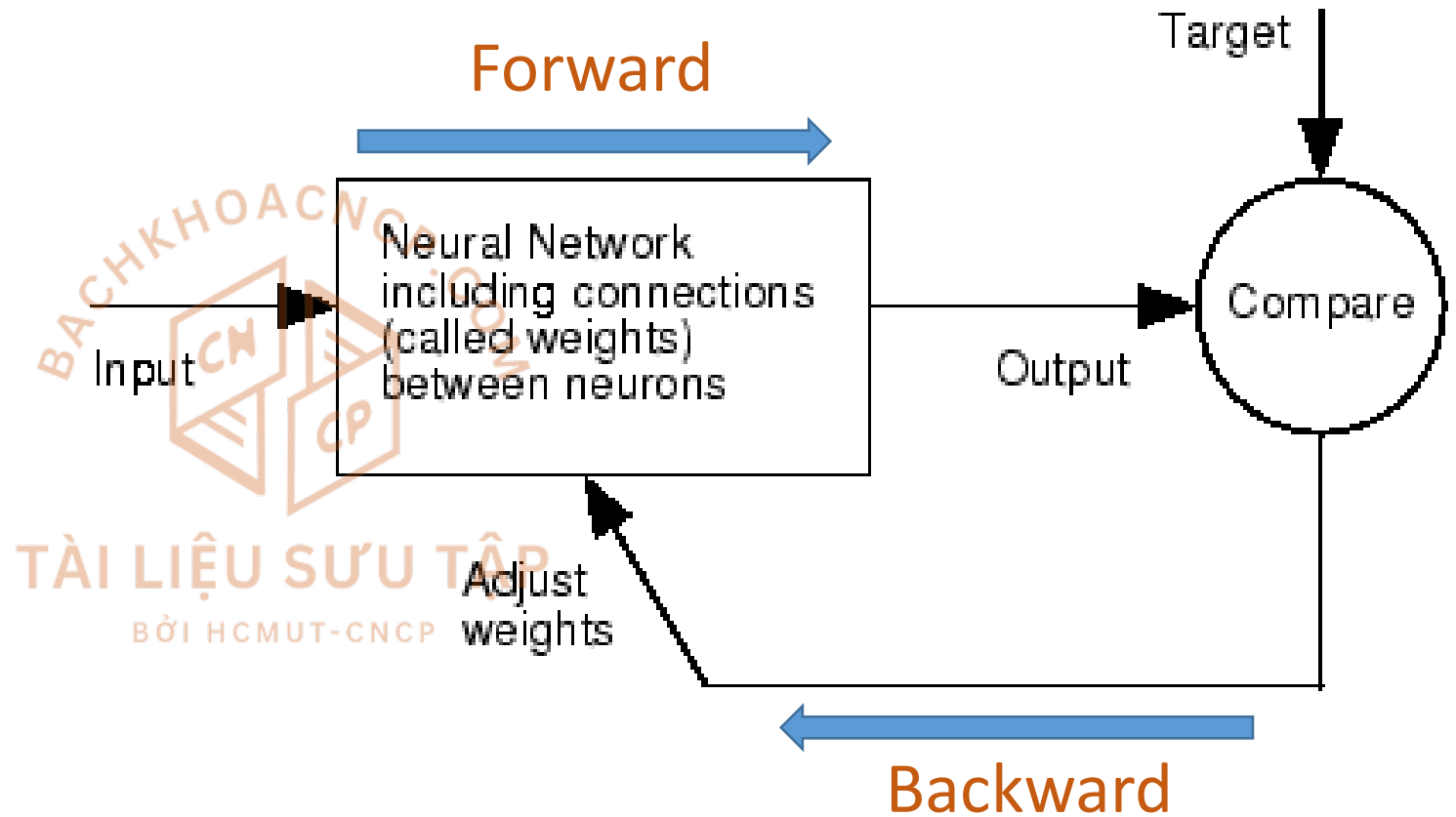
❖ [Link 1](#)

❖ [Link 2](#)

❖ [Link 3](#)



- ✓ Error back propagation
- ❖ Framework



- ❖ Loss function:
 - Squared L^2 norm
 - Angle between 2 vectors
 - Cross entropy

✓ Error back propagation

❖ Loss function:

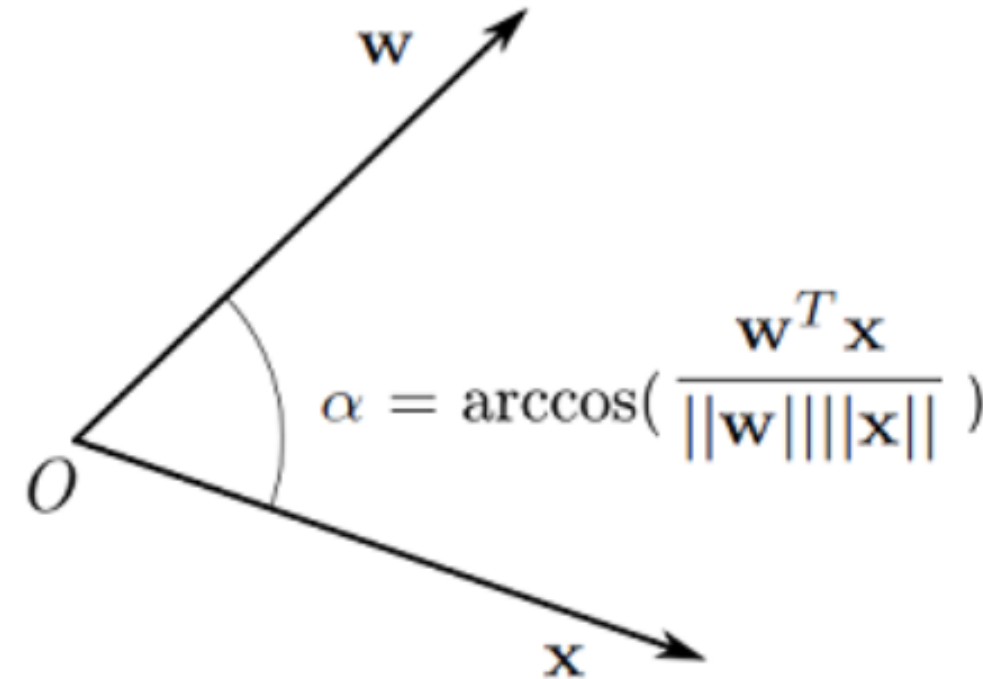
➤ Euclidean norm (2-norm)

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 := \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

➤ Angle between 2 vectors

➤ Cross entropy

$$H(p, q) = - \sum_i p_i \log q_i$$



✓ Error back propagation

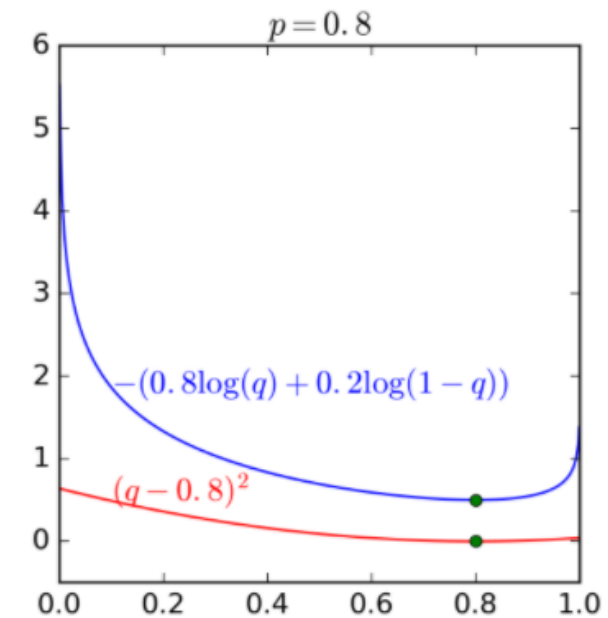
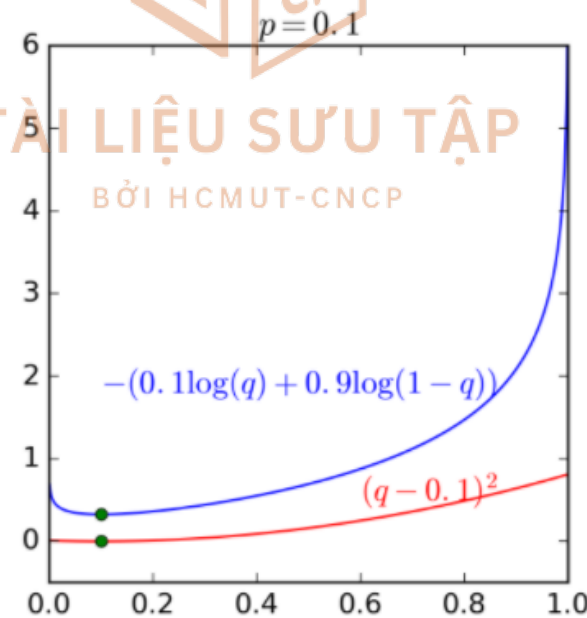
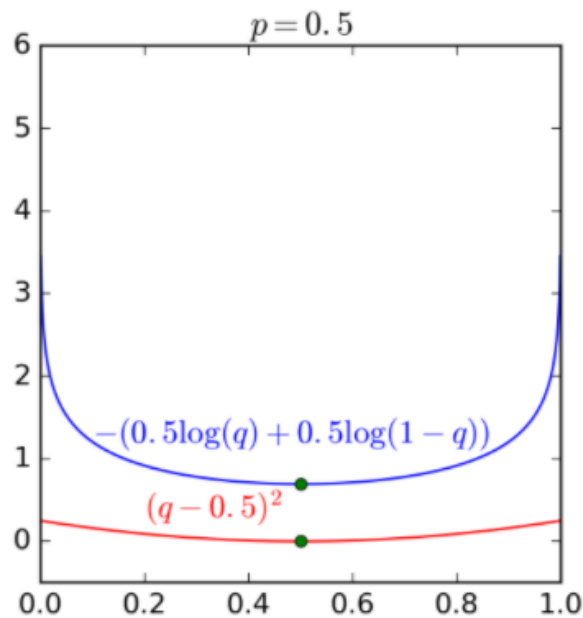
❖ Loss function:

➤ Euclidean norm (2-norm)

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 := \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

Cross entropy

$$H(p, q) = - \sum p_i \log q_i$$



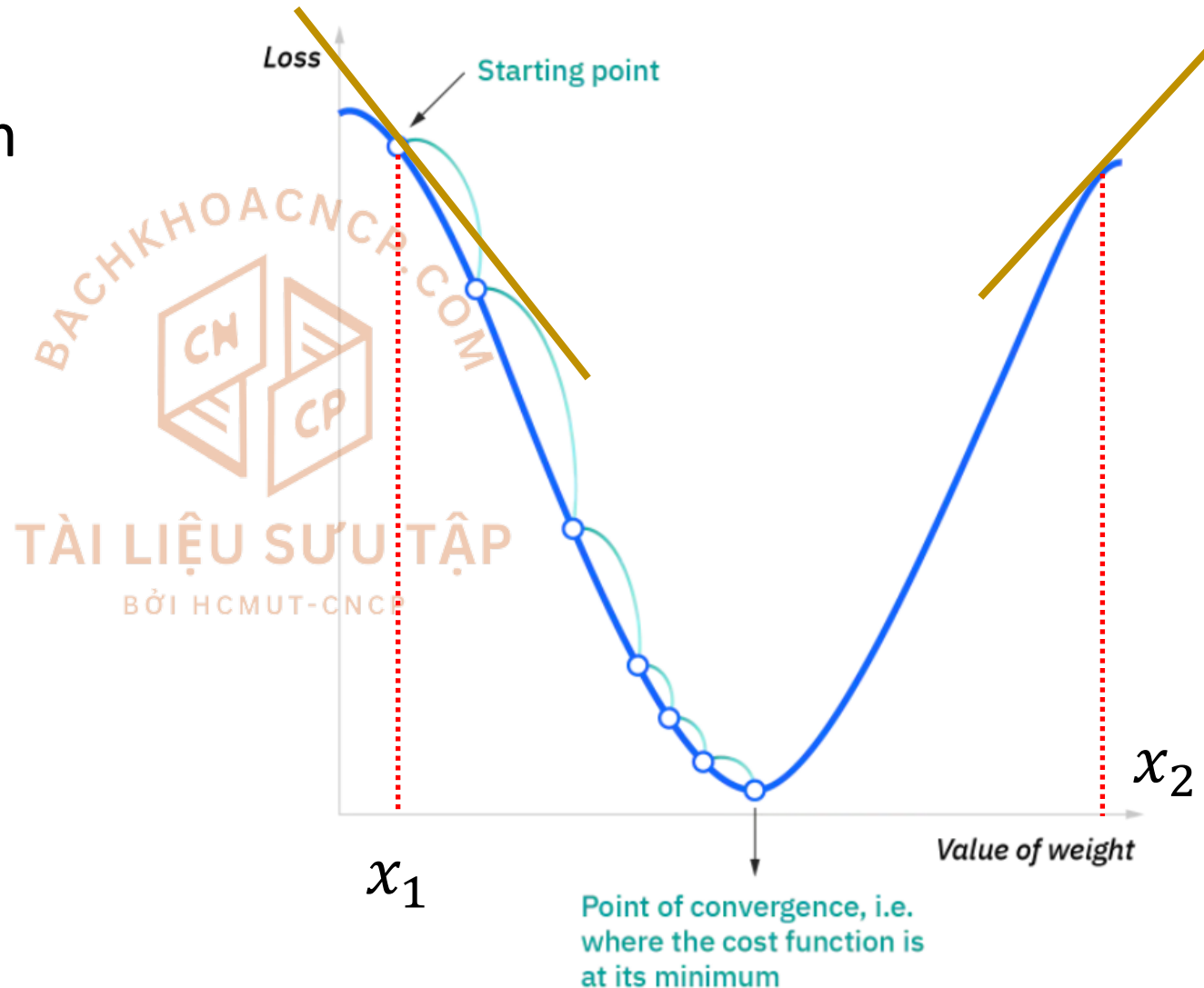
- ✓ Error back propagation
- ❖ Optimization problem
- ❖ Gradient descent

$$x \leftarrow x - \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$x \leftarrow x - \mu \frac{df}{dx}$$

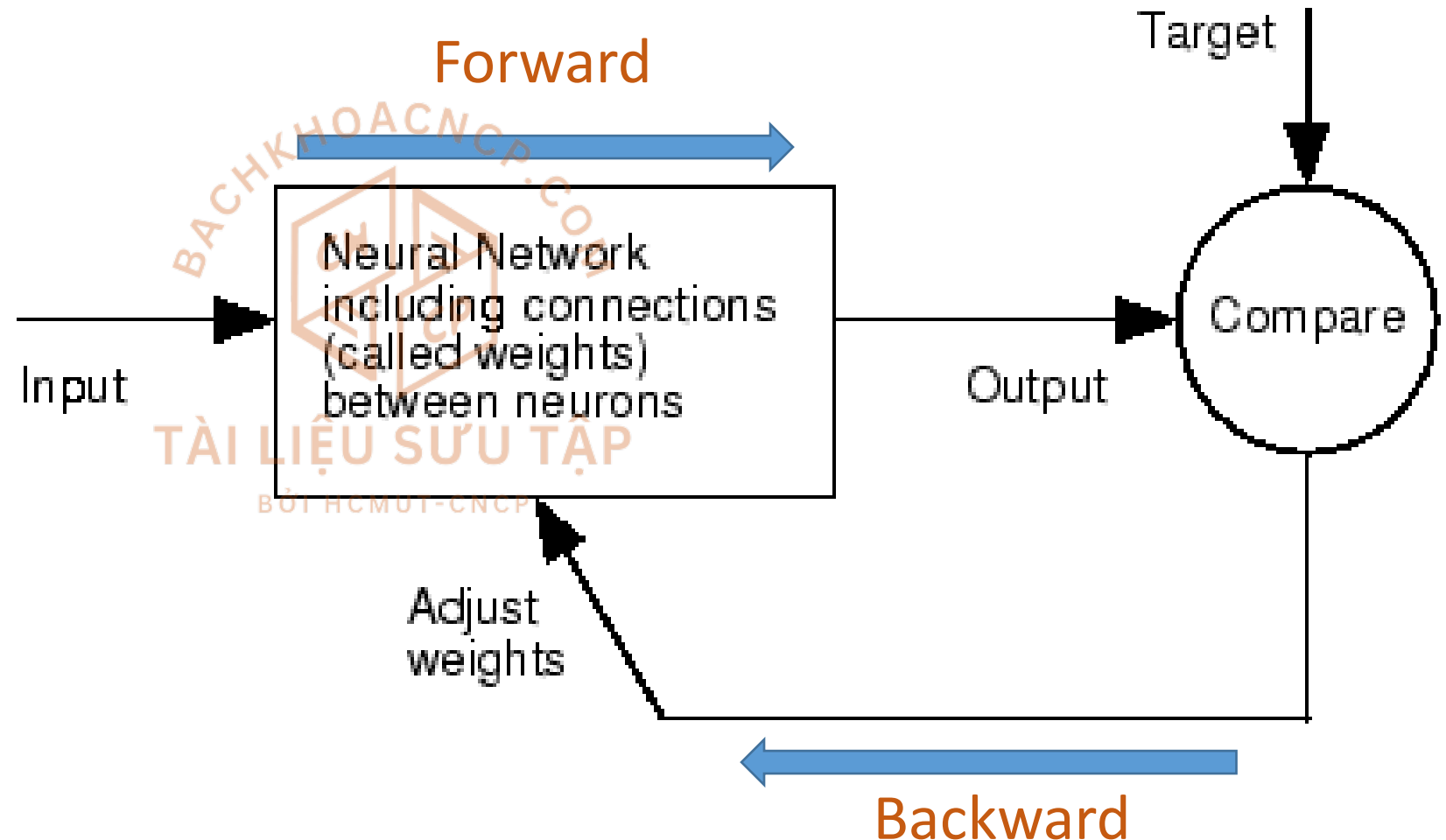
μ : learning rate

$$w \leftarrow w - \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$



✓ Error back propagation

❖ Example



$$w \leftarrow w - \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$

✓ Error back propagation

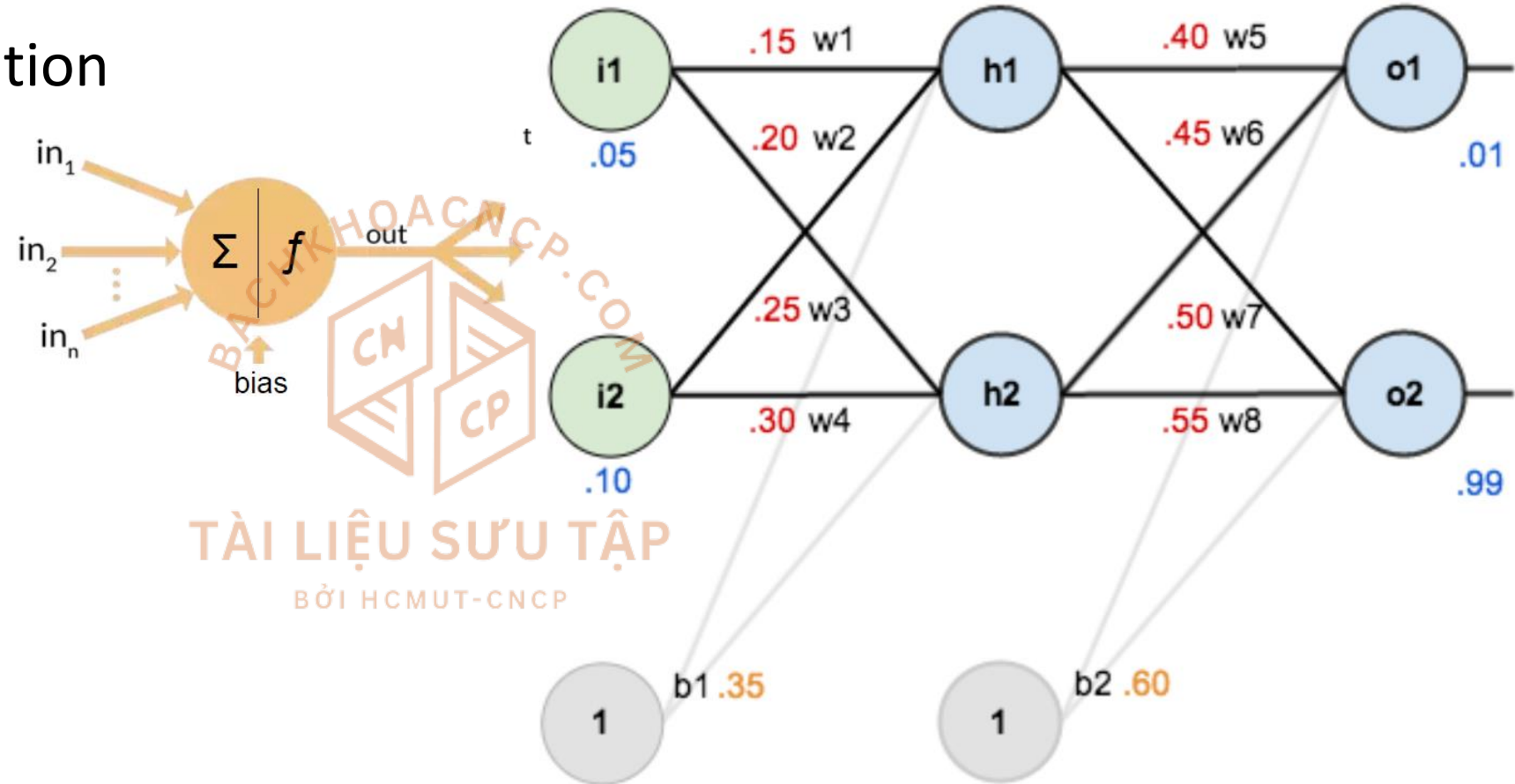
❖ Example

$$net_{h_1} = w_1 i_1 + w_2 i_2 + b_1$$

$$out_{h_1} = f(net_{h_1})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (target_{o_1} - out_{o_1})^2 + (target_{o_2} - out_{o_2})^2 \right\}$$



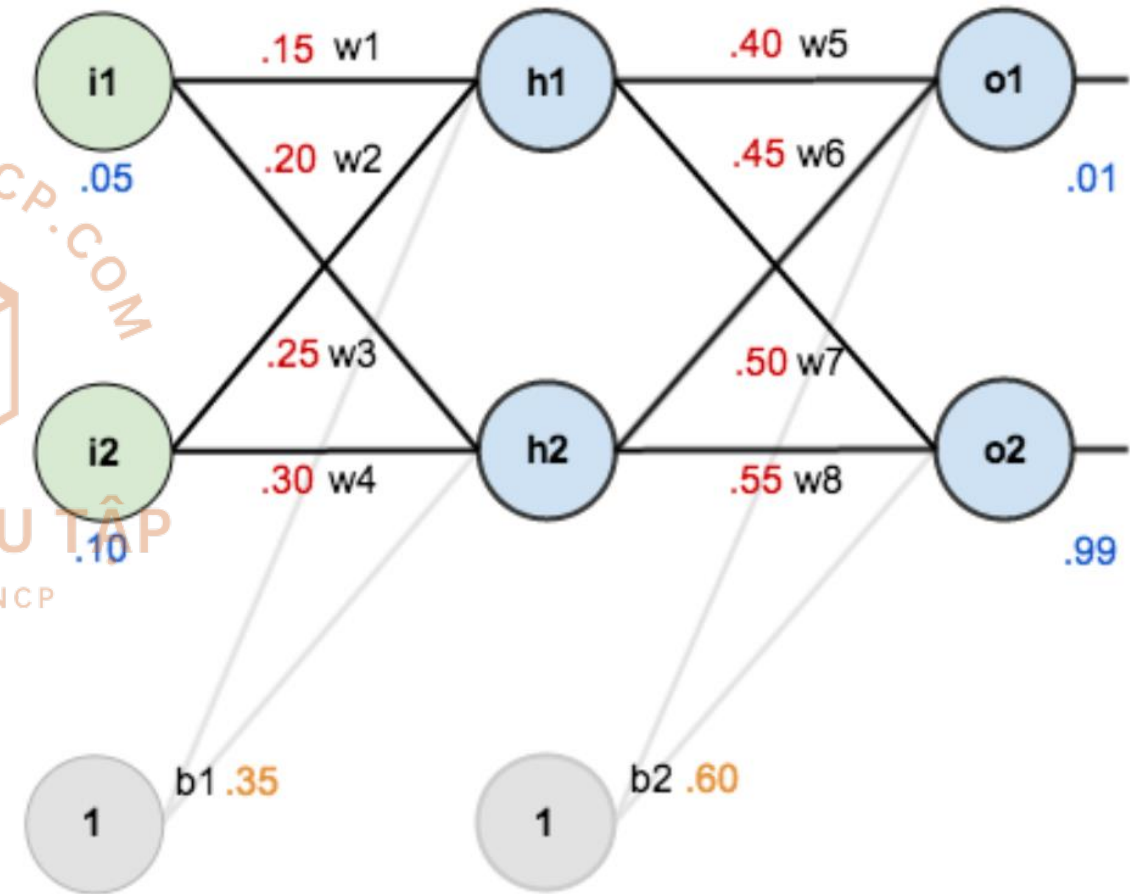
✓ Error back propagation

$$w \leftarrow w - \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_5}$$

❖ Chain rule

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o_1}} \frac{\partial out_{o_1}}{\partial net_{o_1}} \frac{\partial net_{o_1}}{\partial w_5}$$



✓ Error back propagation

❖ Example

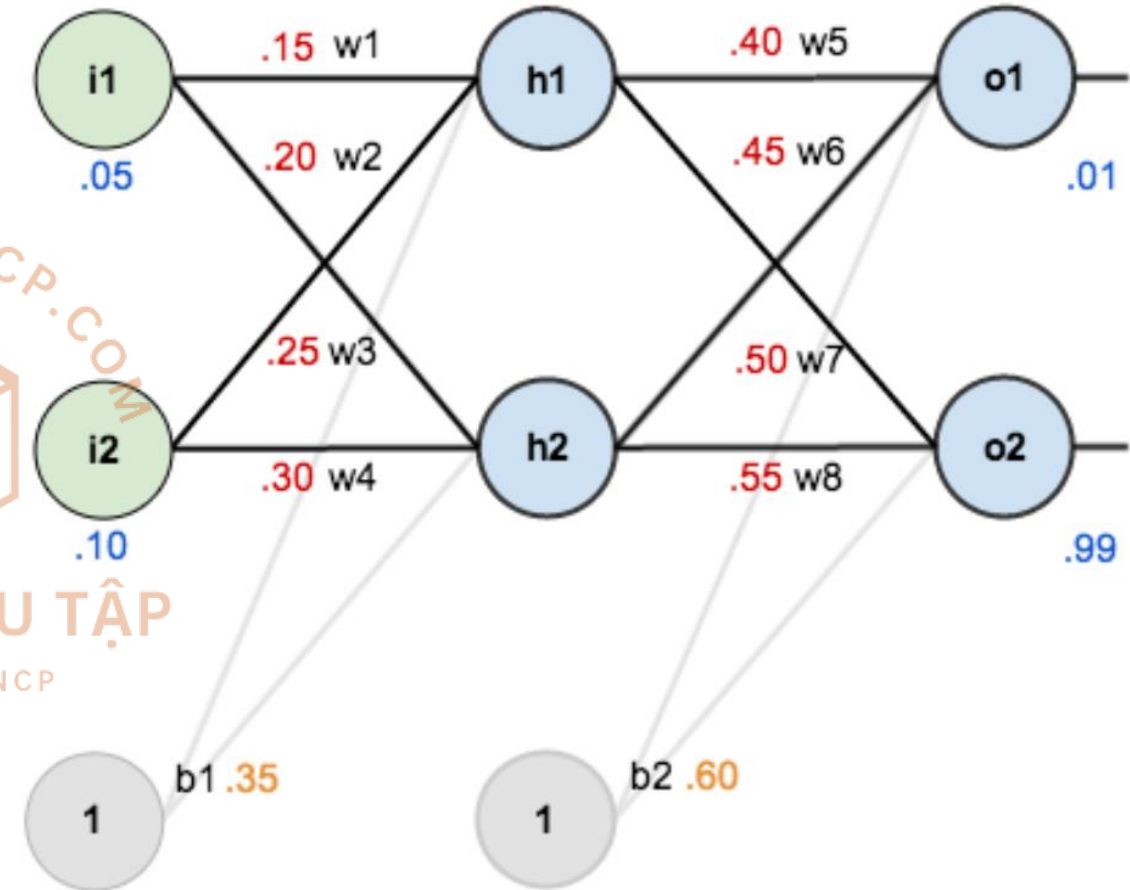
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o_1}} \frac{\partial out_{o_1}}{\partial net_{o_1}} \frac{\partial net_{o_1}}{\partial w_5}$$

$$net_{o_1} = w_5 out_{h_1} + w_6 out_{h_2} + b_2$$

$$out_{o_1} = f(net_{o_1})$$

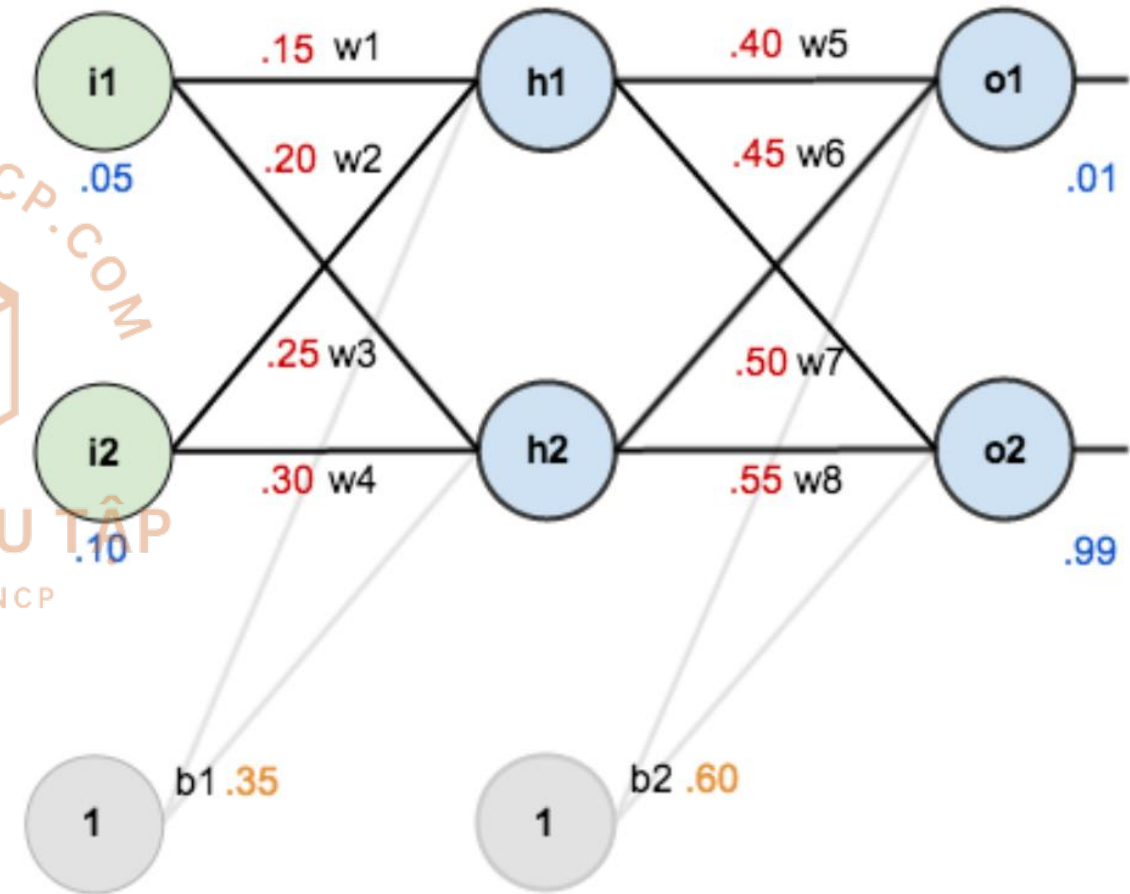
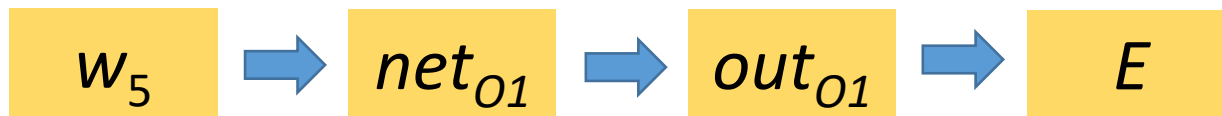
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (target_{o_1} - out_{o_1})^2 + (target_{o_2} - out_{o_2})^2 \right\}$$



- ✓ Error back propagation
- ❖ Chain rule

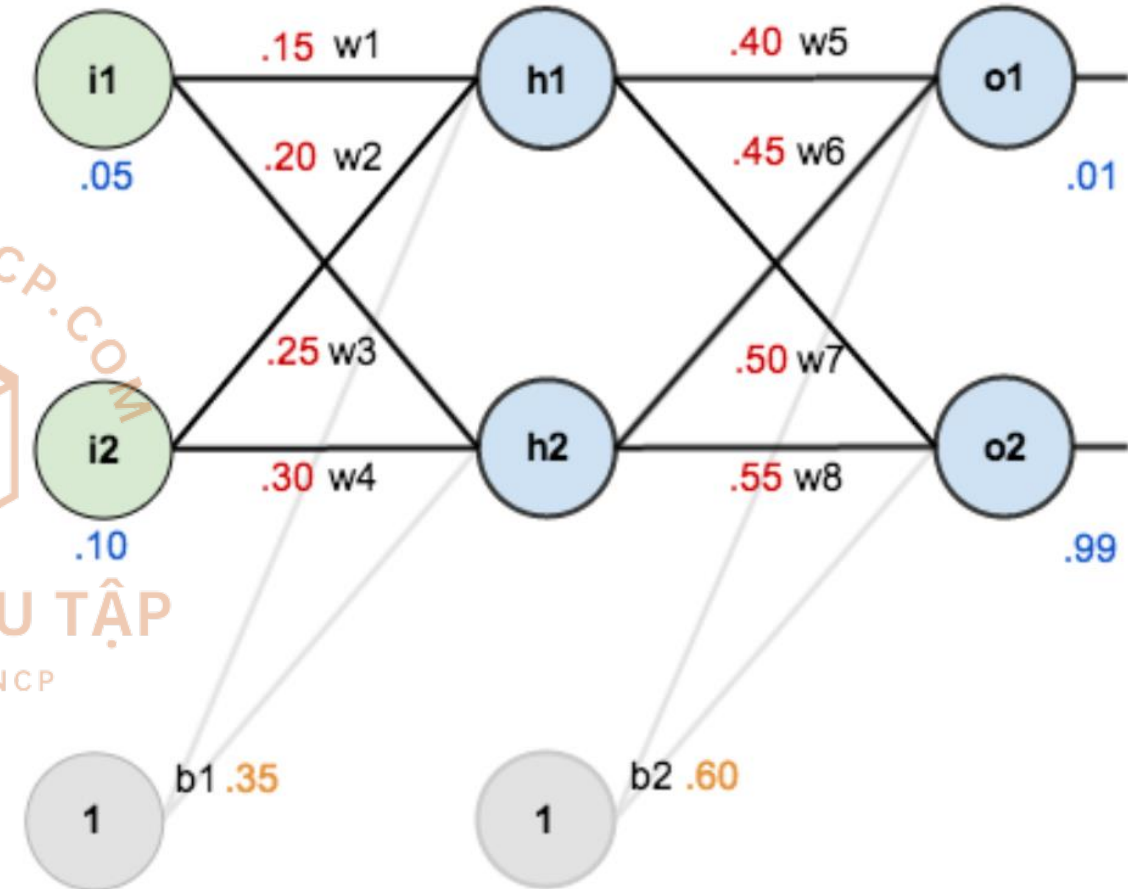
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o1}} \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial w_5}$$



- ✓ Error back propagation
- ❖ Chain rule

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_5} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o_1}} \frac{\partial out_{o_1}}{\partial net_{o_1}} \frac{\partial net_{o_1}}{\partial w_5}$$

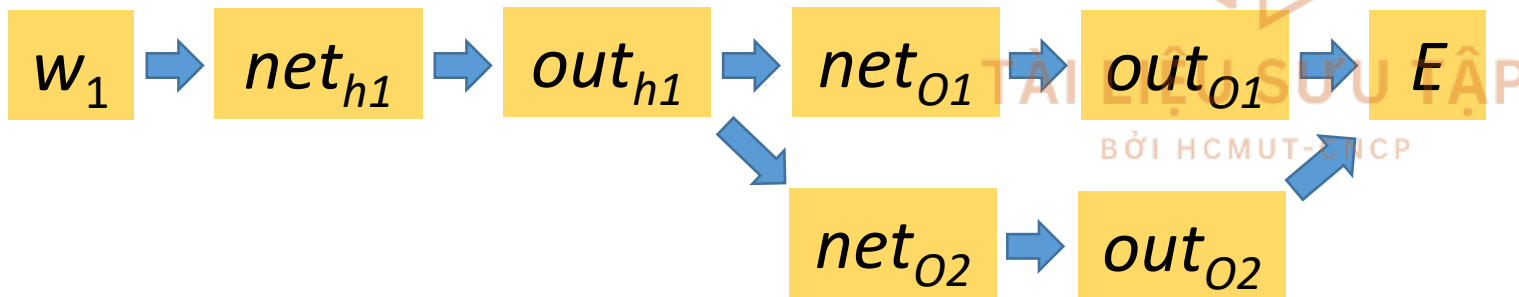
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o_1}} \frac{\partial out_{o_1}}{\partial net_{o_1}} \frac{\partial net_{o_1}}{\partial out_{h_1}} \frac{\partial out_{h_1}}{\partial net_{h_1}} \frac{\partial net_{h_1}}{\partial w_1}$$



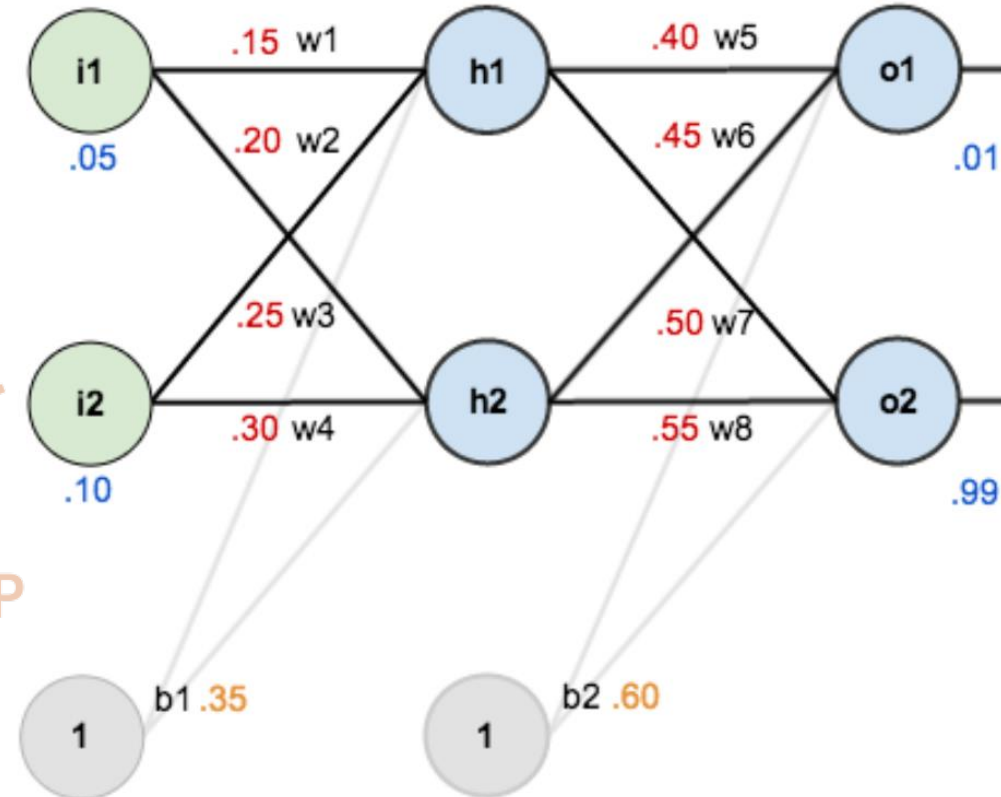
✓ Error back propagation

❖ Chain rule

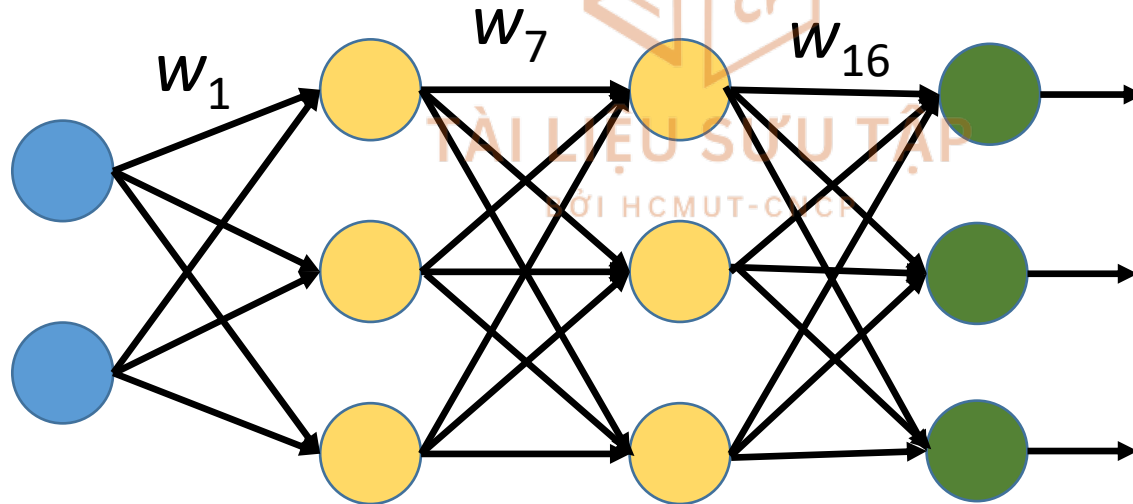
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o1}} \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o1}} \frac{\partial out_{o1}}{\partial net_{o1}} \frac{\partial net_{o1}}{\partial out_{h1}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o2}} \frac{\partial out_{o2}}{\partial net_{o2}} \frac{\partial net_{o2}}{\partial out_{h1}} \right) \frac{\partial out_{h1}}{\partial net_{h1}} \frac{\partial net_{h1}}{\partial w_1}$$



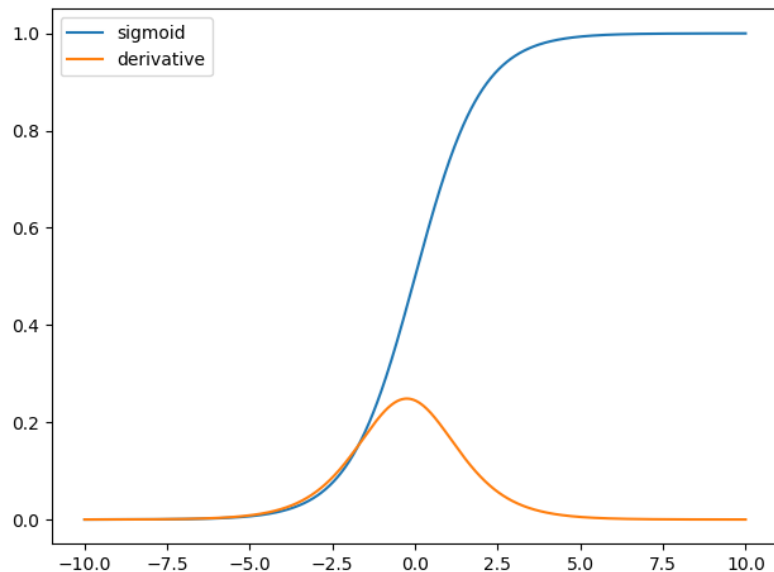
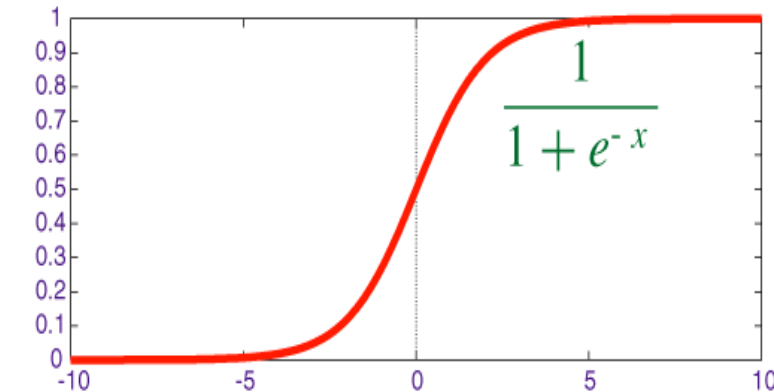
- ❖ Homework 2: Find derivative formulas for a NN
- 2 inputs
 - 2 hidden layers, each layer has 3 neurals
 - 3 outputs





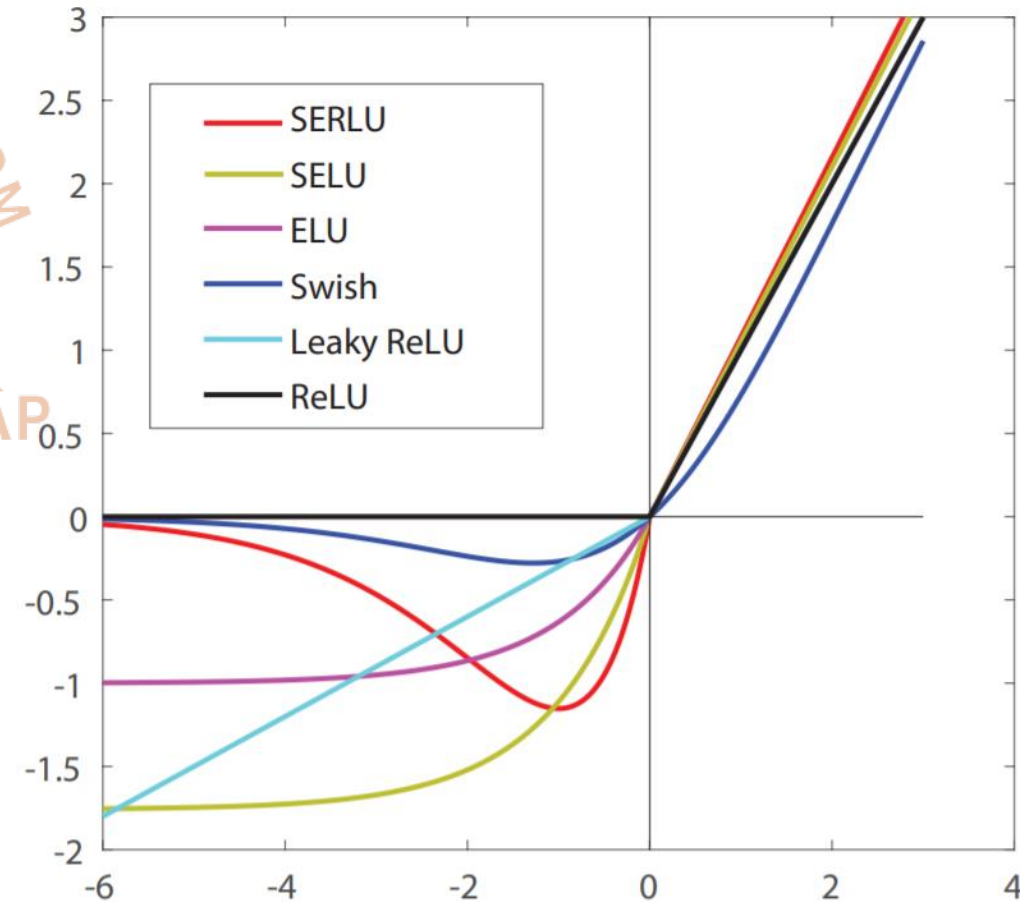
Vanishing gradient problem

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial w_1} = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o_1}} \frac{\partial out_{o_1}}{\partial net_{o_1}} \frac{\partial net_{o_1}}{\partial out_{h_1}} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial out_{o_2}} \frac{\partial out_{o_2}}{\partial net_{o_2}} \frac{\partial net_{o_2}}{\partial out_{h_1}} \right) \frac{\partial out_{h_1}}{\partial net_{h_1}} \frac{\partial net_{h_1}}{\partial w_1}$$

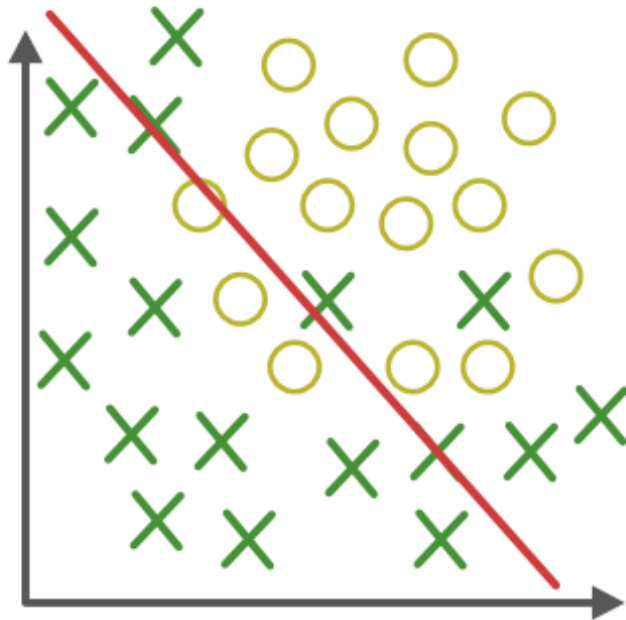


$$w \leftarrow w - \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$

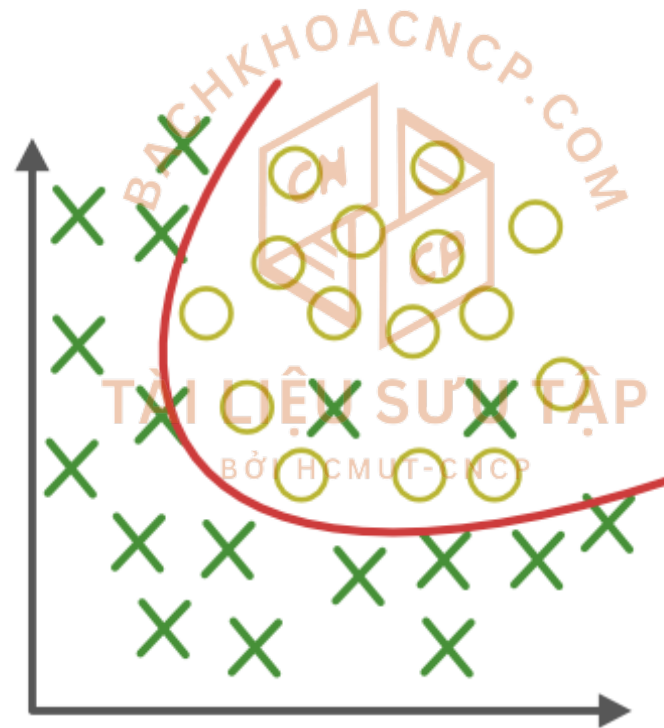
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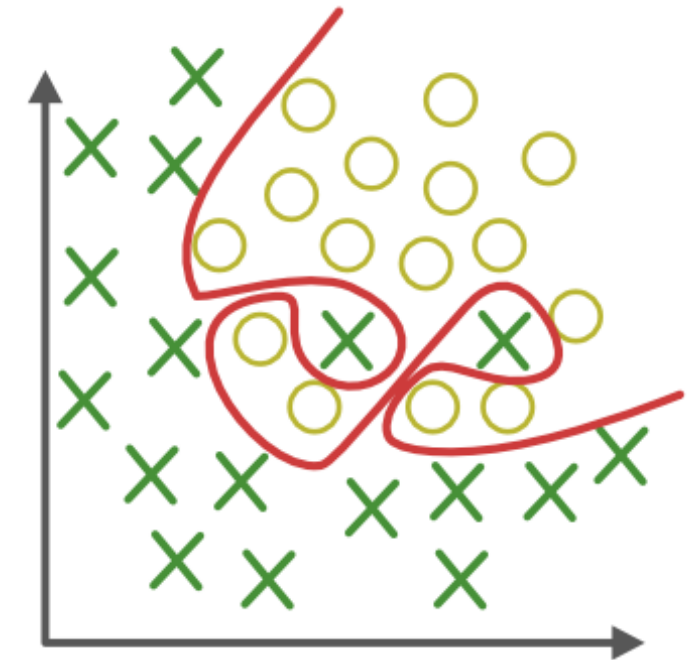
- ✓ Overfitting: high variance
- ✓ Underfitting: high bias



Under-fitting

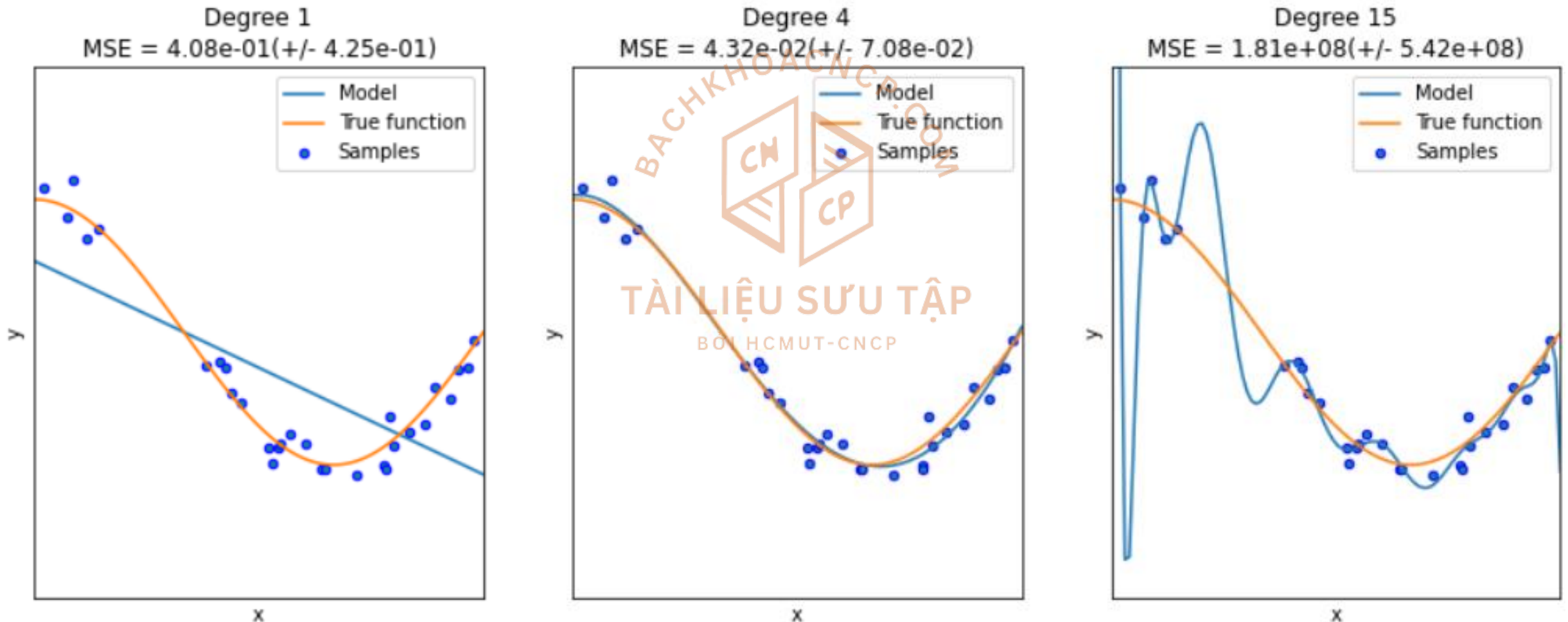


Appropriate-fitting



Over-fitting

✓ Overfitting vs. Underfitting

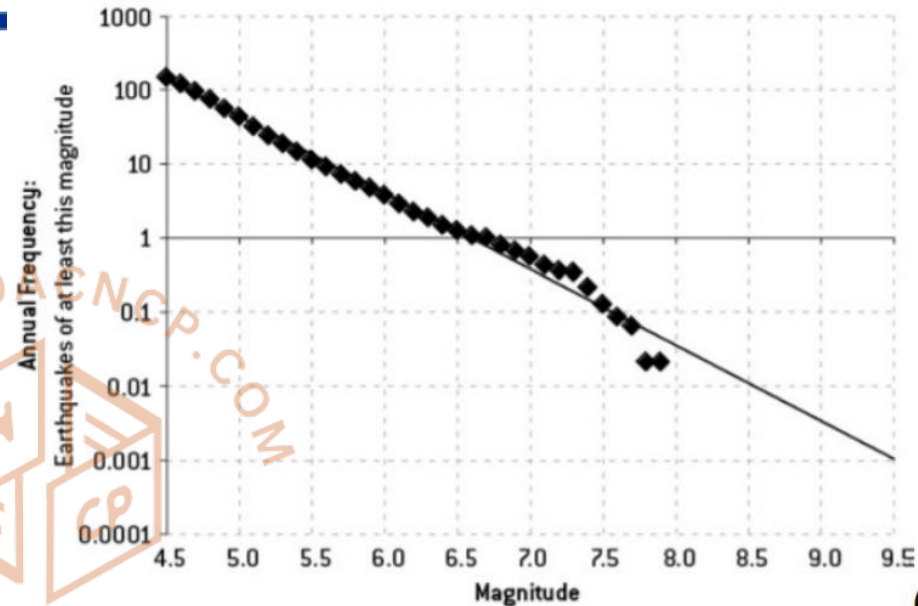


✓ Overfitting vs. Underfitting

1962	Brasil
1970	Brasil
1974	Germany
1978	Argentina
1986	Argentina
1990	Germany
1994	Brasil
2002	Brasil

✓ Overfitting vs. Underfitting

MPRA
Munich Personal RePEc Archive



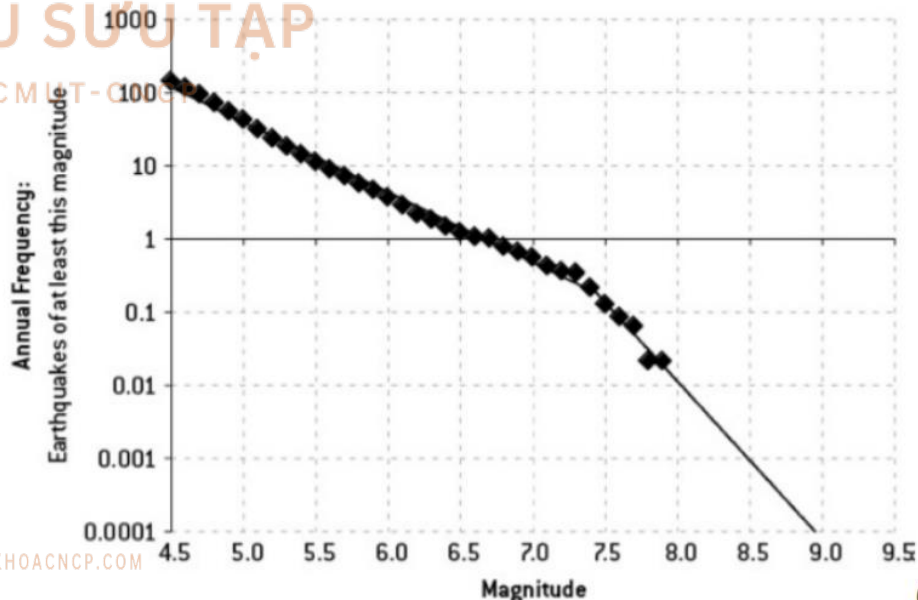
(Silver, N, 2012)

Fukushima: The Failure of Predictive Models

Stacey, Brian

Southern New Hampshire University

1 April 2015



(Silver, N, 2012)



Reasons



Underfitting (simplifying assumption)

- Too simple model
- Not enough training



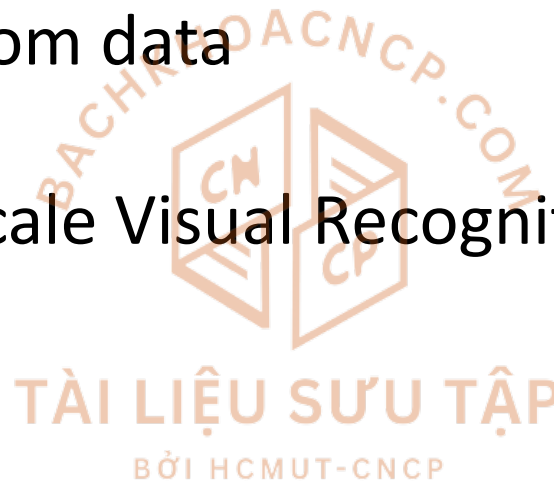
Overfitting

- Too complicated model
- Not enough training data

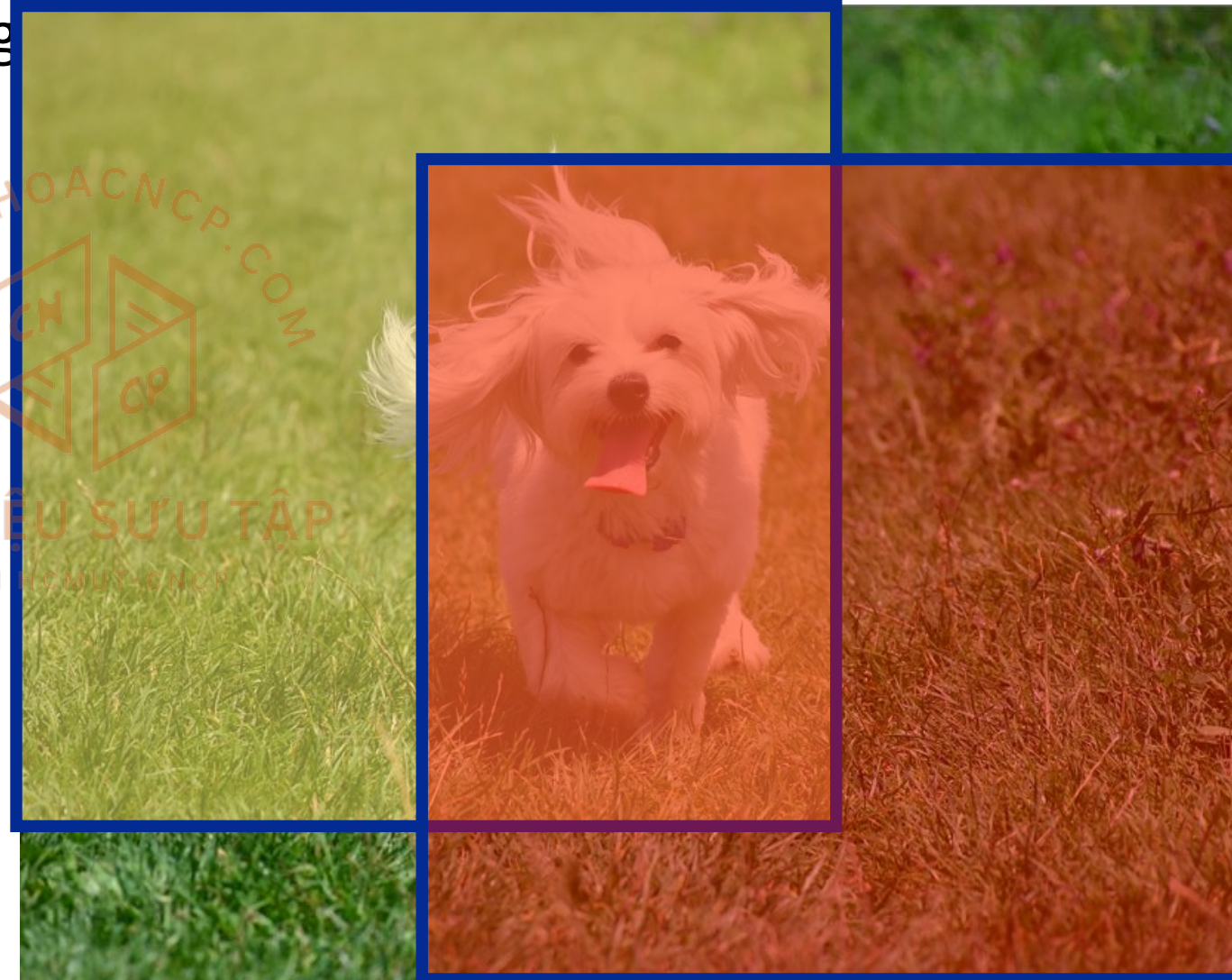
- ✓ Countermeasures for Underfitting
 - ❖ Better model
 - ❖ More training



- ✓ Countermeasures for Overfitting
 - ❖ Simplifying model
 - ❖ Removing features from data
 - ❖ More data
 - ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge
 - [1000 classes](#)
 - 1.2 M images



- ✓ Countermeasures for Overfitting
 - ❖ Data augmentation
 - Extracting patches



✓ Countermeasures for Overfitting

- ❖ Data augmentation
 - Extracting patches
 - Reflection



✓ Countermeasures for Overfitting

- ❖ Data augmentation
 - Extracting patches
 - Reflection
 - Rotation



- ✓ Countermeasures for Overfitting
 - ❖ Data augmentation
 - Extracting patches
 - Reflection
 - Rotation
 - Altering intensities of RGB channels



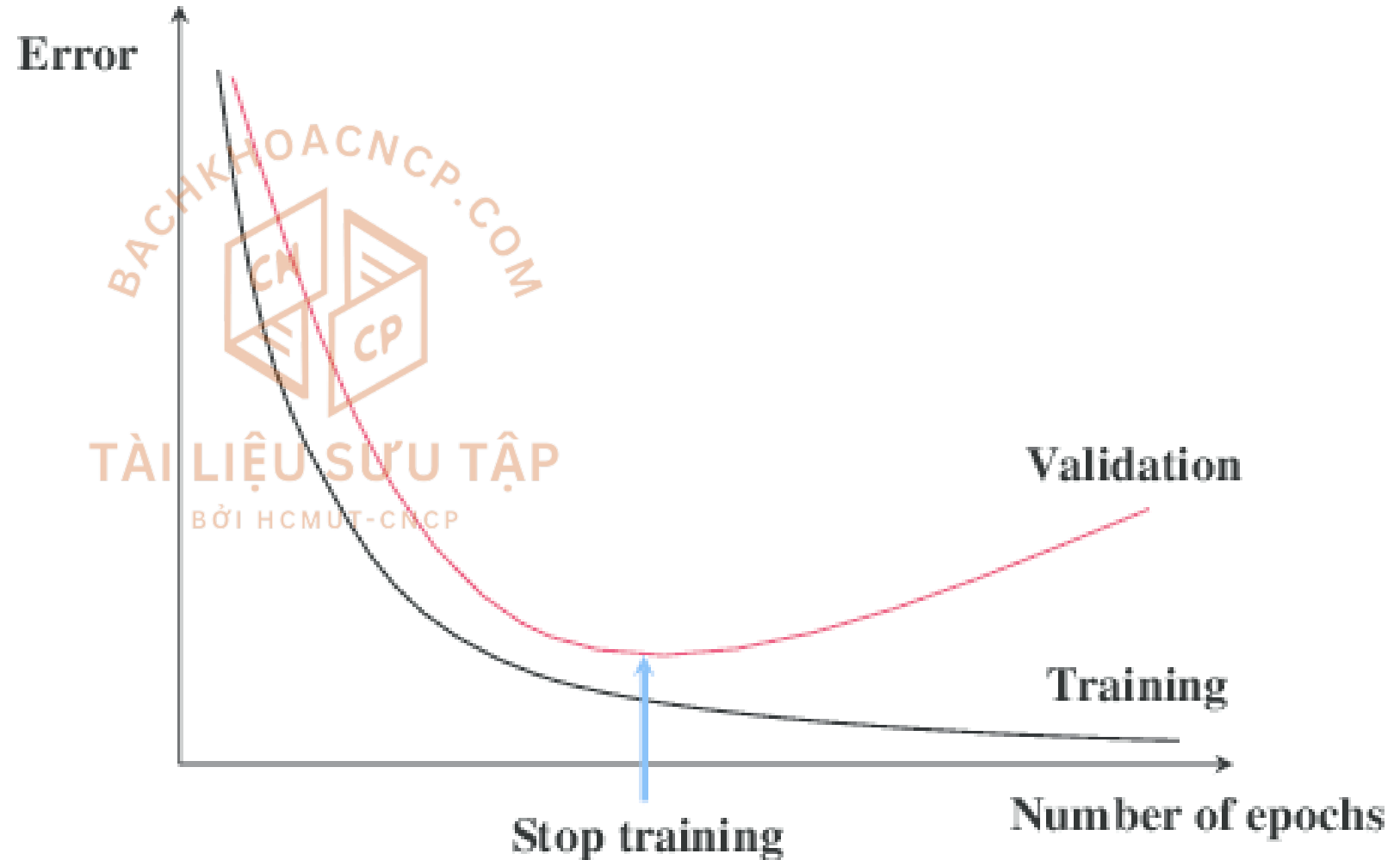
✓ Countermeasures for Overfitting

❖ Data augmentation

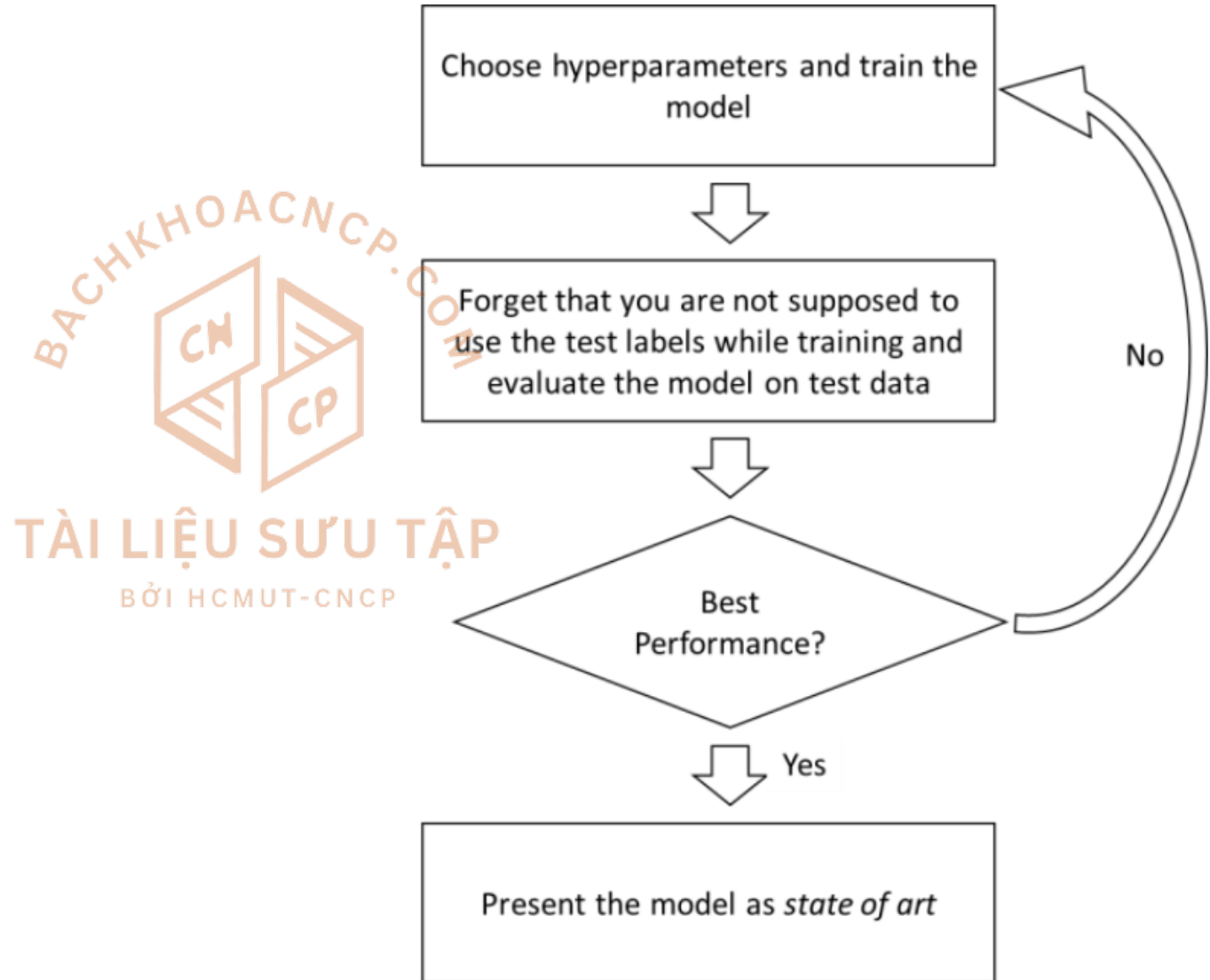
- Extracting patches
- Reflection
- Rotation
- Altering intensities of RGB channels
- and more
- AlexNet: 2048 times



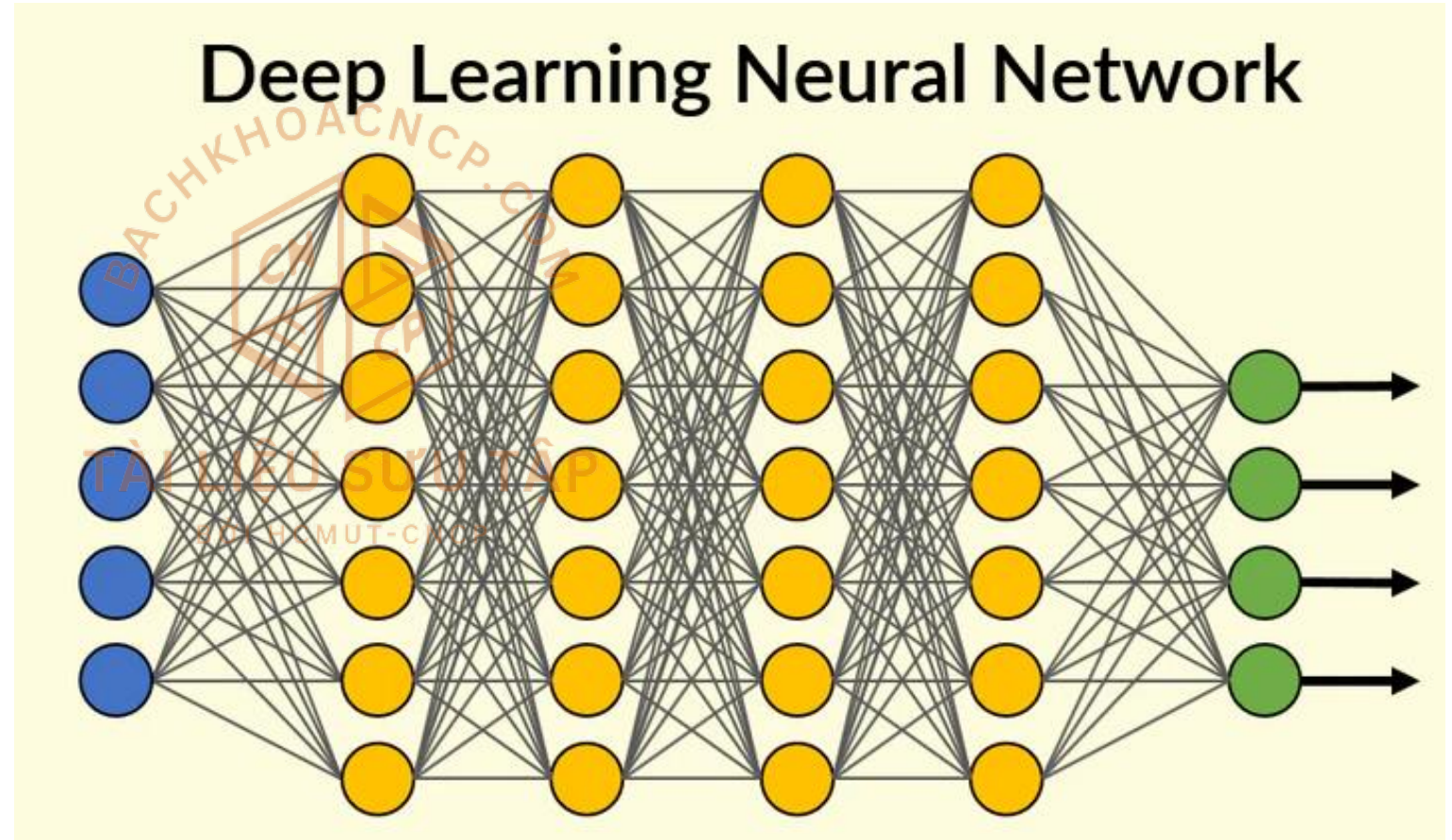
- ✓ Countermeasures
 - ❖ Early stopping
 - Training set
 - Test set
 - Validation set



- ✓ Reasons
- ✓ Countermeasures
 - ❖ Early stopping
 - Training set
 - Test set
 - Validation set

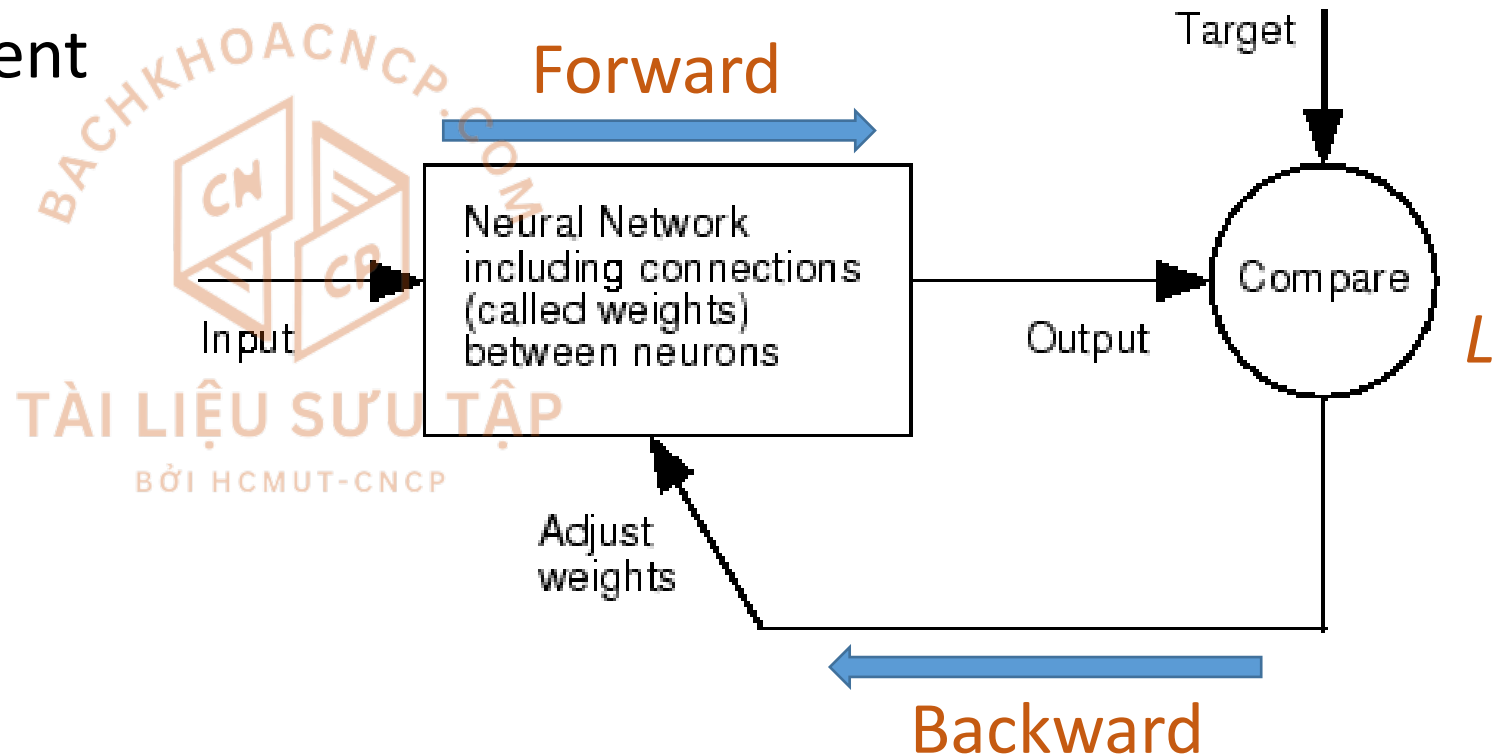


- ✓ Countermeasures
 - ❖ Drop out
 - Co-adaptation



- ✓ Gradient descent
 - ❖ [2D illustration](#)
 - ❖ Stochastic gradient descent
 - ❖ Batch gradient descent

$$w \leftarrow w - \mu \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$



✓ Gradient descent

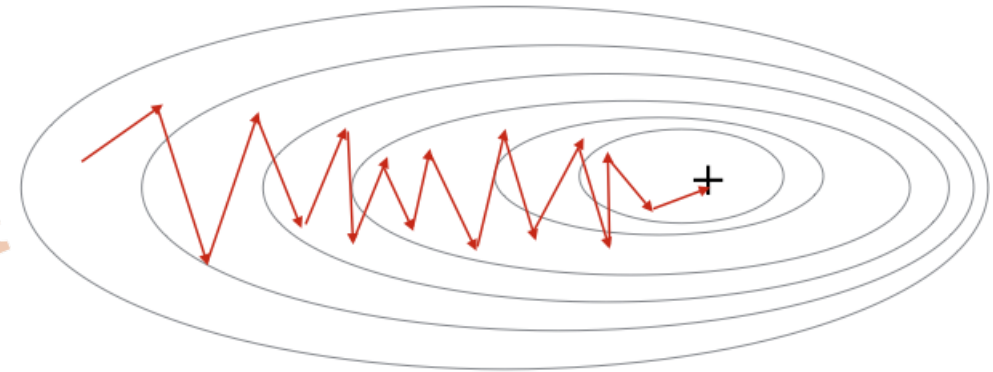
❖ Stochastic gradient descent

- Update: each training example
- Online
- Unstable
- Can avoid local minima

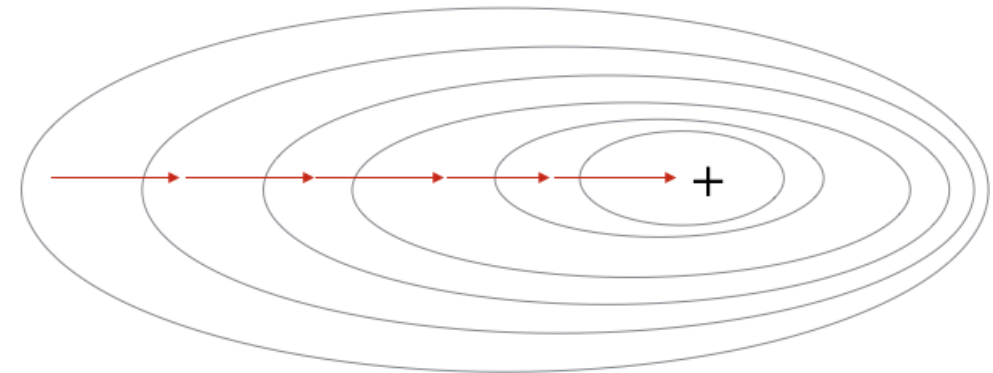
❖ Batch gradient descent

- Update: all training dataset
- More stable
- May prematurely converge

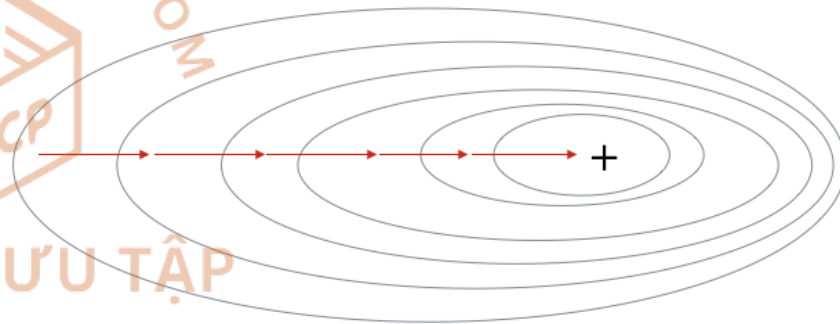
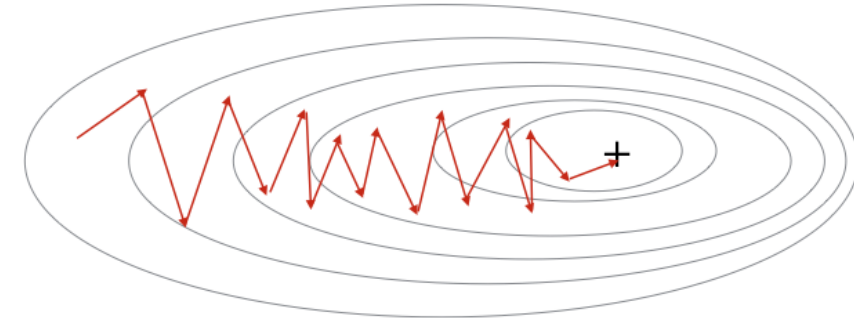
Stochastic Gradient Descent



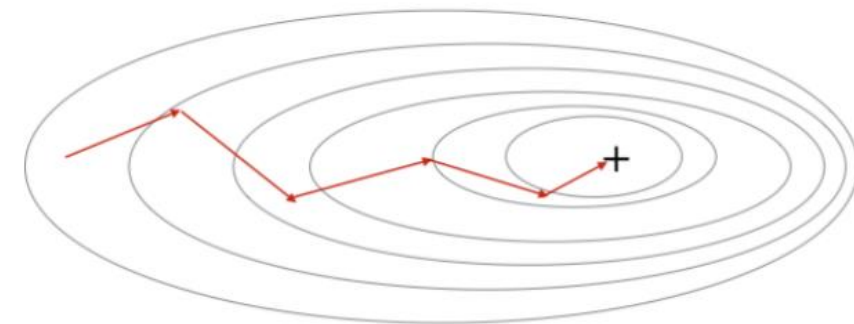
Gradient Descent



- ✓ Gradient descent
 - ❖ [2D illustration](#)
 - ❖ Stochastic gradient descent
 - ❖ Batch gradient descent
 - ❖ Mini-batch gradient descent
 - Update: subset of training set
 - Mini-batch size: 16 - 256
 - Best of both worlds



Mini-Batch Gradient Descent



- ✓ Error back propagation
 - ❖ Data point/example/sample/instance/input vector/feature vector/observation
 - ❖ Batch size
 - ❖ Epoch: 10, 100, 500, 1000, and larger



Artificial Neural Networks

✓ References

- ❖ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neural_circuit
- ❖ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_neural_network
- ❖ <https://www.securityinfowatch.com/video-surveillance/video-analytics/article/21069937/deep-learning-to-the-rescue>
- ❖ and others

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